



FOCH SAYS JESUIT  
FATHERS MADE HIS  
CAREER A SUCCESS

21-1571

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GENERAL RECEIVES SWORD AT GEORGETOWN  
AND PURSE AT  
CONVENT

*See page : 21-1592*  
*820*

Washington, D.C., Nov. 19. *X*---"Any success I may have attained in life I owe to the Jesuit Fathers at St. Clement College, Metz, and the principle they taught me; - God and country."

So declared Marshal Ferdinand Foch, leader of the allied armies in the world war as he stood on the historic campus of Georgetown University yesterday, surrounded by sons of Georgetown and a score of other Jesuit institutions in the United States who had just presented him with a sword symbolic of peace restored to the world through the armies under his command.

The sword was presented by the Very Rev. Joseph H. Rockwell, S.J., Provincial of the Maryland-New York province of the Jesuit Order. Hundreds of sons of Georgetown, clad in the collegiate robes acclaimed the French soldier as he took the trophy, on which were inscribed the words "Remember Hope". Father Rockwell in his address emphasized that it was a sword of peace, emblematic of the peace which it was hoped would prevail in the world as a result of the victory of the allied arms that the great Jesuit institutions were presenting to the man who had done most to bring about that peace.

AN ADDRESS IN FRENCH.

An eloquent address in French was delivered by Dr. Ernest Laplace of Philadelphia, following the presentation of the sword, and an ode in honor of the distinguished guest was delivered by Conde B. Pallen.

The degree of Doctor of Canon and Civil Law was conferred by the Rev. John B. Creeden, president of Georgetown University.

Representatives of almost all the Jesuit institutions of the United States were present for the ceremony. The reception committee included:

P. C. Lauinger, Georgetown; Winthrop Rutherford, Georgetown Preparatory, Garrett Park, Md.; Paul J. O'Donnell, Gonzaga College, Washington; Marion Vickers, Spring Hill College, Spring Hill, Ala.; Luke Leonard, St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, O.; Michael F. Walsh, Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.; J. Carroll McDonald, Xavier High School, New York; William J. Sweeney, Loyola College, Baltimore, Md.; Stephen P. Cain, Canisius College, Buffalo, N.Y.; J. Victor Clarke, St. Ignatius' College, San Francisco; George Hanley, Marquette University, Milwaukee; James Hay, Seattle College, Seattle; Leonard Gans, St. John's College, Toledo, O.; Peter McGibbon, Campion College, Prairie du Chien, Wis.

Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty, Ambassador Jusserand of France, Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts and other distinguished representatives of the two nations were present at the exercises.

WELCOMED AT CONVENT

Georgetown Visitation Convent, the oldest school for the higher education of girls in the thirteen original states, also welcomed the Marshal yesterday in the name of the Catholic womanhood in America, and presented the commander-in-chief of the allied armies with a purse of gold for the mutilated soldiers of France.

It was with eyes dimmed slightly with tears that the great generalissimo clasped in his arms Miss Mary Hunt, aged three, the tiniest girl in his audience, and kissed her on each cheek as she presented him with the gift for the brave men who fought under him. It was apparent that no honor that has been bestowed upon him in the United States touched so deeply the heart of the brave commander.

The reception marked the first time that Marshal Foch had been officially received by any convent in the United States. The Marshal and his party were conducted into the assembly hall of the convent between two rows of students clad in white and holding in front of them shields in the American colors on which were the names "Chateau Thierry", "Argonne" and the other fields of battle on which American soldiers fought under his command.

The ceremony had an added historical significance, for, as pointed out in a short address made by Miss Phyllis Campion, greeting the French commander, "the appropriateness of this visit is enhanced when we consider that it was just one hundred years ago that another Frenchman and soldier Joseph Pierre de Cloriviere, Chevalier de Limoeian, after having devoted his fortune and person to the welfare of our institution completed the erection of our chapel - the first chapel dedicated to the Sacred Heart in this country."

An address was made in French by Mademoiselle Denoyer, one of the French students sent to the United States by the French government to strengthen the friendly relations in higher institutions between the two countries.

The Marseillaise was played by the pupils as the French commander, accompanied by General Destiquer, Commandant Demery, Commandant Du Breuil, the Count de Chambrun, Lieut. De Souberan and Dr. Andre came into the auditorium and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" closed the exercises.

The Georgetown Convent chapel, which was dedicated in November 1821, has as one of its treasures an altar piece given by Charles X of France, depicting the household of Martha and Mary and which is the work of Constance Blanchard.

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SODALITIES ARE  
MORAL BULWARKS  
DECLARES BISHOP

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 21.--Urging upon pastors the necessity of keeping alive the spirit of sodalities and, pointing out their influence amidst the dangers of modern evils, the Rt. Rev. H.C. Boyle, Bishop of Pittsburgh, in a recent pastoral letter, declared the sodality offers an escape from moral and spiritual disaster.

"It is a bulwark against which the storm breaks harmlessly, and within it youth and innocense enjoy comparative safety", says Bishop Boyle.

"No great penetration is needed to see the great increasing threats to the virtue of young women that are implicit in the casting aside of the traditional restraints of feminine conduct, -- in the amusements that entice young girls, in the fashions of dress that attract them, and in that looseness of the social code, which permits them a license of conduct and of speech that would make the woman of an older day shudder with horror. Even where these practices are not themselves immoral and sinful, they are often in the way of immorality and sin, and once turned in that direction, the gravest faults loom up as possible in their lives.

"There is a special danger to young girls whose parents are of foreign birth, and whose mothers are thinking of the city life in this country in terms of the life of their own girlhood and of the country from which they have come to us. The very loosening of the bonds of family life and the lessening of the authority of parents over the children in these household groups is in itself a grave disaster. Such children often lose the elementary virtues of respect and regard for their parents; and the self-directed process of their Americanization sometimes involves an imitation of what is least admirable or faulty or vicious in American life. That is one reason why their pastors should call them back to sanity and wholesomeness through the religious practices and the womanly ideals of the Sodality of Our Lady."

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MAYNOOTH PRIEST  
SUBMIT'S PLAN FOR  
IRISH FINANCE

21-1573

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BELIEVES COUNTRY SHOULD LEAD  
WAY AS A COOPERATIVE  
COMMONWEALTH

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Dublin, Nov. 12.--Economic and labor problems are rapidly developing in Ireland as issues of supreme national importance. During the European war abnormally high prices for goods and labor created an artificial prosperity but this is passing away. Prices of commodities are to consumers still high and labor is unwilling to surrender any of the increases in wages obtained during the war.

Broadly speaking what is the position in Ireland? The total external trade of the nation in 1920 represented in value \$2,040,000,000 but measured at the prices of 1904 the value of this trade was only \$545,000,000. Although the value today looks remarkably high the actual volume of trade between 1915 and 1920 fell considerably. Ireland depends mainly on her agricultural industry operated chiefly by Catholic farmers.

Cattle and products of the lands account for more than half the export trade of the country. Prices for cattle and agricultural produce have fallen with alarming rapidity. The farmer as a producer is hard hit. There is however, this curious anomaly while all the good produced by the farmer is selling at almost pre-war prices, consumers have to pay retailers for these same commodities prices not appreciably lower than the rates charged in war times. Labor on the land is as costly as it was in the height of the war. Thus the farmer is already reduced to the position in which he has no assurance that revenue will be ample to meet expenditure. A conflict between farmers and laborers is apprehended. Should it take place it would be disastrous.

MAYNOOTH PROFESSOR'S SCHEME

Rev. P. Coffey, Ph.D., Maynooth College, formulates in one of the daily newspapers an economic policy for Ireland. Assuming the existence of a new Irish state he submits that the object of all sections within that state should be to work towards the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth. His case is that economic production and distribution under existing conditions in all countries have become so utterly chaotic, production energy is so completely hampered and misdirected, the whole machinery of the system is proving so disastrously unworkable that not only is society morally justified but is morally bound, and for the sake of its own preservation will be obliged to modify profoundly and speedily the conditions under which goods are produced and distributed among men through the application of human labor to the sources of wealth. He asserts that the interests of the capitalist financial system are sectional and anti-social and have sacrificed the blood and lives of millions. Civil Governments, up to the present, have failed to deal with that system. He continues:

"The task of changing all that belongs not to any section of the community but to the whole people. Of course, inasmuch as the poor and the propertyless are the main victims of the present system all efforts in the direction of modifying it may be regarded as efforts on behalf of 'Labor' and as belonging to the 'Labor Movement'. But notwithstanding the astute attempts of the English Capitalist press to represent it as a sectional movement and to insinuate a distinction between the interests of Labor and the interests of the Public it will scarcely be forgotten in Ireland that the interests of Labor, i.e., of all who do useful work for society by hand or brain, are no mere sectional interest.

WOULD CHECK EMIGRATION.

"The immediate concern of Irish Labor leaders must be, of course, to secure the necessities of life for the Irish working population. The Irish people have a first claim on Irish sources of wealth; and the tide of emigration which was stopped by the war must not be allowed to resume its flow under pretext of 'economic necessity'.

While the wage system continues it is imperative so to regulate both wages and prices that sufficient purchasing power for a decent livelihood be distributed to all."

"The adult worker has a moral right to such a 'minimum wage' as will support himself and his family in decent comfort. The evils of unemployment spring from the existing economic system. The economic ruin in which the Capitalist system is involving society in other countries will be escaped in Ireland only if the Irish State has the wisdom and the courage from the very commencement to think out and to carry out an economic system under which the cooperation of all classes would be directed to the utilizing of Ireland's sources of wealth for a fair distribution of the product of industry among the Irish people."

How can the products of Irish industry be more equitably divided than at present among the Irish people? Addressing himself to this question Rev. Dr. Coffey starts by saying that nationalization can effect no improvement. He argues that the main object of economic legislation should be in the direction of the widest possible diffusion of capital ownership in moderate shares or holdings among the greatest possible number of the whole population. He holds that:

"The basis of financial credit must be shifted as much as possible from capital ownership to labor energy. That form of investment must be encouraged in which the inducement of remuneration lies not so much in the receipt of unearned income as in the increase of industrial output, the general diffusion of purchasing power and the consequent all-round lowering of the cost of living."

#### WOULD REDUCE INTEREST RATES

The foregoing suggestions are, Dr. Coffey observes, by no means novel. In order to give full effect to these suggestions it is, he says, necessary to reduce gradually the legal rate of interest or dividends on investments and all forms of income from capital-ownership until it reaches two per cent. He admits that this proposal may appear novel and startling and even revolutionary. His object is to put an end to the scramble for profits and the operations of financial jugglers and speculators. He reminds all concerned that this change would be a reversion from the pagan to the Christian conception of capital-ownership. Such ownership would then be in practice and in fact what Christianity had always proclaimed it to be in theory and in truth - a power of stewardship and administration, not an engine for the owner's enrichment from the fruits of other men's toil. Under this scheme the people would put their savings into their own industries. Workers would obtain a certain proprietary interest and the stimulus to investment would be not unearned income but increased remuneration, increased efficiency and output. His general view is that:

"Our only hope of Irish industrial development, prosperity and peace lies in keeping our capital, our currency, our whole machinery of financing industry from being made a mere pawn in the colossal swindle of international world finance."

The suggestions put forward and the scheme propounded by Professor Coffey have made a profound impression in labor, financial and commercial circles. Already they have evoked some criticism. The "Irish Independent" in which the articles appeared, submits that it would be useless to make the changes in finance suggested in one country alone if the other nations of the world did not agree to make similar changes. It objects to making Ireland the experimental ground of doctrinaires. In its opinion what is required is more thorough co-operation of labor and capital.

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MALTESE ASSEMBLY  
MAKES CATHOLICISM  
OFFICIAL RELIGION  
(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

London, Nov. 12.--According to an announcement in the Osservatore Romano the Legislative Assembly of Malta, on the occasion of its first meeting after the recent elections, passed an official resolution declaring that the Roman Catholic Religion is the only religion officially recognized in the islands of Malta and Gozo.

It now appears quite clear that certain Protestant agencies, totally unconnected with the British Government, have been greatly interested in preventing this official recognition of the Catholic Church as the only recognized religion in Malta.

The framers of the Constitution have been in the position of having to counter an energetic Protestant propaganda at home, and at the same time of not giving offense to the Maltese, who take the greatest pride in the fact that the Catholic Church was established in their island by the Apostle Saint Paul in the year 52 of the Christian Era.

The question has been settled by the Maltese Legislature itself, who following out the covering ordinance to the new Constitution, have proclaimed the Catholic Church to be the official religion of their island. On the day preceding the formal opening of their Parliament by the Prince of Wales, the legislative heads and all the Members and Senators with Lord Plumer, the Governor, attended solemn religious worship in the Cathedral of St. John at Valetta. As the Governor is the representative of the Crown, his official attendance at Mass in the Cathedral of Malta settles the matter so far as the official representative is concerned.

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FIVE ARE KILLED WHEN  
JEWS AND ARABS CLASH  
IN JERUSALEM FIGHT

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

London, Nov. 12.--The bloodshed in Palestine, which Cardinal Bourne referred to as a possibility in his address at the Catholic Truth Society convention a few weeks ago, seems to have come to pass.

According to a telegram received from Cairo, the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration was signalized in Jerusalem by violent disturbances between the Jews and the Arabs.

From the most reliable information available it appears that the Arabs made an attack on the Jewish quarter in Jerusalem, which was preceded by a demonstration on the Jaffa Road. Four Jews and one Arab were killed, and some fifteen persons were wounded.

The whole position is obscure, and according to certain reliable personages, both Catholic and Anglican, there is every reason for believing that Zionist influences are interested in preventing the facts being known to the outside world. It was the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, Dr. McIlmes, who only a week or so ago accused the Zionists of publishing everything possible that could blacken the character of the non-Zionists -- that is, the Christian and Arab Palestinians.

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It is impossible to say at the ~~moment~~ what is likely to be the outcome of affairs in Palestine. But any continuance of the menace to Christian interests in the Holy Land is hardly likely to continue. The English people, as a whole, are not greatly moved by profound religious interests. But it does happen that English Protestantism is opposed to a Jewish domination in Palestine on distinct religious grounds, and there is a further feeling among a large section of the population, to whom the religious side makes little appeal, that they are likely to be taxed in order to bolster up a Jewish regime in Palestine, and it is possible that the strongest opposition to the Zionist ambitions may ultimately come from British tax-payers.

PRIEST WAS ASSIGNED  
TO ACCOMPANY BODY  
OF UNKNOWN SOLDIER

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Washington, D.C., Nov. 19.--Among those who accompanied the body of the unknown soldier from Europe was Rev. E.A. Duff, a naval chaplain detailed to travel with the body by virtue of his service for three years and a half as naval morale officer of the American fleet in European waters.

Father Duff, who was stationed on the flagship of the fleet during most of the period of his service abroad and for a short time in London, was a priest of the Charleston diocese before his appointment to the navy chaplaincy. He expects to be assigned to a shore station in America in the near future. 115

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HALF OF CHURCHES  
BUILT IN 10 YEARS  
DUE TO EXTENSION

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Chicago, Nov. 15.--The Catholic Church Extension Society asserts that if all the buildings which have been erected by its aid could be placed side by side, with a fifty foot frontage to each, there would be a line of churches twenty miles long. 430

Some remarkable figures were presented to the Board of Governors at their annual meeting here. During the sixteen years of the Society's existence, 2,074 church buildings have been aided in their erection by the benefactions of the Society. Between the years 1903 and 1919 the total number of churches erected in the United States was 3,258. Of this number 52.85 per cent were helped by Extension gifts. In most cases the churches could not have been contemplated without such external aid.

The Archbishop of Chicago, the Most Rev. G.W. Mundelein, D.D., (The Society's Chancellor) presided at the annual meeting, which was attended by, among others; the Most Rev. S.G. Messmer, Archbishop of Milwaukee; the Most Rev. Albert T. Daeger, C.F.M., Archbishop of Santa Fe; The Right Rev. P.J. Muldoon, Bishop of Rockford; the Right Rev. M.J. Gallagher, Bishop of Detroit; the Right Rev. Vincent Wehrle, Bishop of Bismarck; the Very Rev. T.W. Smith, O.M.I., the Very Rev. C. Theobald, O.F.M.; the Revs. C.P. Jennings, F.J. O'Reilly, R.F. Flynn, and J.F. Noll; Mr. Warren A. Cartier, Mr. Charles M. Neizer, Mr. J.J. Fleming, Mr. Nicholas Gomer, Mr. J.A. Lynch, Mr. M.F. Girten, Mr. Leo J. Doyle, Mr. C. Roy McCanna, Mr. Thos. H. Camon, Mr. A.J. Dooley, Mr. Ivan McKenna, Mr. Homer J. Buckley, and Mr. Edward Hines.

The President, the Right Rev. F.C. Kelley, D.D., showed in his report that the amount contributed to the cause of home missions by American Catholics was constantly increasing. The Society's own collections to date had amounted to over \$4,500,000. Of this sum over \$1,250,000 had been spent on church, chapel, and school and presbytery buildings. These gifts in turn brought out nearly \$4,000,000 contributed by the local Catholics towards the erection of their own buildings. The Society had aided the growth of new missions everywhere, and had saved old missions from ruin.

There are Extension churches in forty-three States of the Union; and it is estimated that 454,536 Catholics who were formerly churchless are now able to attend Mass periodically.

Archbishop Mundelein and other members of the Board expressed pleasure at the Society's condition and its record.

The Board appointed the Rev. W.D. O'Brien to the position of first vice-president and general secretary, in place of the Right Rev. E.B. Ledvina, now Bishop of Corpus Christi; and the Rev. Eugene J. McGuinness to the position of second vice-president in place of Father O'Brien.

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TEACHERS OF FRANCE  
URGED TO UNITE FOR  
SPREAD OF THE FAITH  
(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

21-1577

Paris, Nov. 3.--On the occasion of the opening of the school terms the Bulletin of Catholic University Professors has sent out an appeal to all Catholic teachers in public schools, inviting them to unite to serve their faith.

The appeal describes the great progress of the Catholic spirit among the personnel of the secondary and higher educational institutions in France.

"A movement such as the one we are conducting in our old University which for so long has been indifferent or hostile; an effort such as the recent Week of Catholic Writers are, among many others, significant proofs of the change which is taking place in the minds of those on whom the orientation of our beloved country largely depends. The divine spirit, which bloweth where it listeth, is raising now, in our land of France, a rich harvest which wants only laborers in order to be garnered for the Master. Shall we let the promise fail for want of laborers to reap the harvest and make the sheaves still more abundant?"

"The time has passed, if it ever existed, for Catholics to live for ourselves alone. More than ever before we must think of others, of the lost brothers who wait for us and whose whole future depends, perhaps, on some word we may speak, or some deed we may do at the right time."

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COLOGNE CARDINAL  
DENOUNCES USURY

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Cologne, Nov. 11.--A notable pronouncement against usury has been made by Cardinal Archbishop Schulte of Cologne, who also decries fondness for pleasure and other besetting sins of the day.

"Great is the distress of the times," declared the Archbishop in a letter to all Catholics under his jurisdiction, "and the Rhineland is suffering more than other countries. The prices of food and clothing mount higher constantly. Yet there are many who are endeavoring to gather money and buy more than they need for daily life in order to make inordinate profits. Fondness for pleasure increases steadily. Industry and large towns are seducing the young people. Many who were good Christians have become attached to the practice of usury to the shame of the name of Christians. Farmers, artisans, workmen and merchants can and should be contented with moderate profits. We need not gather riches at a time when the country is in such bad circumstances. We must remember ever the words of St. John: 'He hath the substance of this world and shall see his brother in need, and shall shut up his bowels from him; how doth the charity of God abide in him? My little children, let us not love in word, or in tongue, but in deed and in truth'".

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CATHOLIC FOOTBALL  
LEAD HELD BY DETROIT  
AND CREIGHTON TEAMS  
(By N.C.W. News Service).

Washington, D.C., Nov. 21.--College football comes to an end this week, except for a few scattered matches and the usual post-season games.

Thanksgiving Day's schedule is a heavy one and practically every Catholic college of prominence will be seen in action on that day. The exceptions include Boston College and Holy Cross, which are due to meet in Boston on Saturday, and St. Ignatius of Cleveland <sup>and</sup> the University of Dayton, which clash at Dayton. St. Mary's

College of Oakland also has a week-end game, lining up against the Pacific Fleet All-Stars at San Francisco.

The records made by the twelve leading Catholic college teams up to the last two weeks of the season, show only Detroit University and Creighton as having records clean of defeat. In games won, lost and tied the tabular standing up to and including games of November 12 was:

	Won	Lost	Tie
Detroit	7	0	0
Creighton	7	0	0
Notre Dame	7	1	0
Georgetown	6	1	0
Villanova	5	1	1
Marquette	5	1	1
Boston	4	1	1
Holy Cross	4	2	0
St. Xavier's	4	2	0
St. Mary's, Oakland	3	2	0
St. Louis	3	2	0
Fordham	2	1	3

From the statistics thus far it is apparent that the middle-west Catholic college teams stand out as the most formidable in the country. Detroit's victory over Boston and Notre Dame's successes against Army and Rutgers in the course of eastern invasions have borne out on the field of battle the statistical superiority of the middle west teams.

Georgetown has dominated the eastern field thus far, although a victory for Boston in today's game would upset the complexion of things. Boston has failed to show the driving force of former years and Fordham, after winning its first two games, has fallen off badly.

St. Mary's of Oakland stands out among the Catholic college teams on the Pacific Coast, although Gonzaga College has an excellent record.

In the South the laurels properly go to Spring Hall College, which has victories over both Loyola and Jefferson to its credit.

The St. Louis University team, usually regarded as formidable match for any aggregation in the middle west, has met with some severe reverses. St. Xavier's of Cincinnati has played excellent football, the only teams to which it was forced to bow in its first six games being Creighton, an aggregation that promises to finish the season without defeat, and Centre College.

#### ASK GOVERNMENT

TO SAVE HISTORIC  
FRENCH CHURCH

(By W.C.W.C. News Service).

Paris, Nov. 10.--The Academy of Arts and Belles-Lettres of Clermont-Ferrand has just sent to the Minister of Public Instruction and Beaux-Arts a petition describing the lamentable state of dilapidation of the celebrated abbatial church of La Chaise-Dieu. The work of restoration which was interrupted by the war must be taken up again immediately in order to avoid irreparable damage.

La Chaise-Dieu is a small town of about 1200 inhabitants, but it possess an abbey which was one of the richest and most important of Auvergne and which gave its name to the locality: Casa Dei. It was founded about 1036 by Saint Robert and owes its celebrity and power to Pope Clement XI who was first a monk in this abbey, then abbot of Recamp, Bishop of Arras, Archbishop of Rouen, Keeper of the Seals of France in 1334, Cardinal in 1337 and elected to succeed Benedict XII in 1342. Remembering his humble

peaceful years spent at La Chaise-Dieu, the Pontiff granted the abbey many privileges and desired to be buried in the church.

#### WHERE RICHELIEU WAS ABBOT

Later the monastery of La Chaise-Dieu had as many as 300 religious and its abbot included several cardinals, among them Mazarin and Richelieu.

The church of La Chaise-Dieu which has now fallen into such a lamentable state of dilapidation was built between 1343 and 1352 at the expense of Clement VI. It is one of the finest specimens of monastic ogival architecture. It is entirely built of enormous blocks of granite and has for its foundation the solid rock. It is approached by a flight of 48 steps. The principal nave is 75 meters long and the average width of the church is 24 meters.

In the choir are the celebrated stalls which are considered one of the finest masterpieces of woodcarving. The archeologist Branche, writing in "La Revue de l'Art Chretien" in 1857 says of them: "These stalls represent an admirable piece of work. There is nothing so curious as the bas-reliefs of the medallions, all of the same shape, but illustrating different subjects. Here is a monkey or a pig dressed as a monk, there a donkey playing some musical instrument; here again monsters such as the eye has never seen: griffons, chimeras, creations of caprice, mockery, enthusiasm or fear. Astonishment often exceeds admiration on beholding the wonderful carving; embroideries so delicate that it seems that the breath might make them ripple, filigraes so fine that an insect might break them. And yet the fiber of the oak would resist not only a strong hand, but the ceaseless action of dampness and time. These stalls are still intact. The lower seats served for the lay brothers and the servants of the abbey, and the upper seats, with the carved dais, for the dignitaries and professed monks."

Above the stalls there are rich tapestries of the XVI century, said to have been woven at Arras from designs made by a pupil of Giotto. They represent subjects from the Old and New Testaments.

#### HAS TOMB OF CLEMENT VI.

In the middle of the choir is the tomb of Clement VI, a quadrangular monument of black marble surmounted by a reclining figure of the pontiff in white marble. In a lateral nave there is a tomb said to have been erected to Edith, Queen of England, wife of the last Anglo-Saxon King. Above this last tomb there is a curious fresco representing the Dance of the Dead.

The pavement of the church is entirely composed of tombstones, the partly effaced inscription on which show that the abbatial church had become the burying place of the greatest lords in that part of the country during the Middle Ages.

Invaded and pillaged by the Protestants in 1562, the abbey again suffered great damage during the Revolution. It was at that period that the monks were expelled and that the abbey lost its two spires. The abbey never recovered. But the magnificent church survived the ruin of the monastery, and is hoped that immediate restoration will definitely save this admirable example of the Christian art of the fourteenth century.

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#### MANY VALUABLE GIFTS

TO NEW FRENCH BISHOP

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Paris, Nov. 10. --Mgr. Baudrillart, rector of the Institut Catholique, who has recently been appointed titular Bishop of Himeria, received, on the occasion of his consecration valuable gifts which are a proof of the affection borne him.

The crozier was given to him by the professors and students of the Catholic Institute; the valuable mitre by the vice-rector of the Catholic Institute; the other mitres by the Alumni Associations of the Institute.

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One of the rings, the finest one, was presented to him by the family of Mgr. d'Hulst, one of his predecessors at the Institut Catholique. This ring was at one time the property of Mgr. de Juigne, the great-uncle of Mgr. d'Hulst, the last archbishop of Paris who died before the Concordat. Another ring was given him by Mgr. Hertzog, director of the procure of Saint Sulpice at Rome.

The family of the late Cardinal Amette presented him with one of the suppelices of the cardinal.

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ENGLISH PRIOR URGES  
USE OF PLAIN CHANT  
IN CHURCHES OF U.S.

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 21.--Congregational singing in the United States was urged by the Very Rev. Dom Adrian Endine, O.S.B., prior of Farnborough Abbey in England, who addressed the student body of St. Mary's Seminary last week on the history and music of the plain chant.

"The masses of Handel, Mozart and like composers were written entirely for the concert stage", said Prior Endine. "They were never intended to be sung in the church, where liturgy demands the plain chant. People go to church to pray and not to be entertained by operatic selections, and these masses by such composers are more like grand opera than sacred music."

"The choir loft as it is today should<sup>be</sup> abolished. There is neither law nor precedent for it. In olden days and in the old cathedrals of Europe the choir sat in the sanctuary and made the responses to the officiating clergyman. Search where you will and you will not find a choir loft in any of the old European churches except those added by the recent generations."

"The responses to the priest should<sup>be</sup> sung by the congregation. When the priest turns and sings a part of the service to the congregation, they and not the choir should make answer. Now the congregation sits quietly as the choir in the loft makes response."

Dom Endine outlined the important work which the clergy of Farnborough Abbey are doing in plain chant. A collection of old manuscripts dating from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century has been made and in many instances more than 1,000 different selections are found in one manuscript.

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RECOGNITION OF  
ESTHONIA IS MADE  
BY THE HOLY SEE

By Monsignor Enrico Pucci,  
(Rome Correspondent N.C.W.C. News Service).

Rome, November 9.--Among the states that rose to independent existence after the decline of the Russian Empire was Esthonia, the region which comprises the territory bounded on the north by the Gulf of Finland and on the west by the Baltic Coast, and which is inhabited by a people absolutely distinct in race, language and customs from the Russians. Esthonia is in a very favorable geographical position, because it is the natural highway to Russia and Petrograd. The port of Reval, its capital, is the only port of <sup>the</sup> East Baltic that remains free from ice during the entire year.

Esthonia has nearly three million inhabitants, the great majority of whom are Protestants. Those of the Orthodox religion are less numerous and still fewer are the Catholics, who are chiefly of Polish origin. Esthonia in 1919, while asking the Powers to recognize it as an autonomous and independent state, also made the same

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request of the Holy See. The latter received the request with pleasure and by the note of the eleventh of April, 1919, recognized Esthonia as a state in the same terms used by the other Powers. It was the provisional recognition of the new state as an organization really in prospect that its existence would be also recognized by law.

Doctor Wirgo, who at that time temporarily represented Esthonia in Rome, had repeated conversations with the Cardinal Secretary of State, and was also received by the Holy Father, who gave him a very cordial welcome. The Pontifical recognition produced the most excellent impression at Reval and in all the country.

With the progress of time, the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers decided to recognize Esthonia as a state de jure and that decision, reached at the meeting on January 26, this year, was followed by similar declarations of the other states.

In consequence of such recognition, the Government of Esthonia desired to receive also that of the Holy See, as it did the first time. Accordingly, by the Note of the thirteenth of last August the Esthonian Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed to the Cardinal Secretary of State the desire that the Holy See should also recognize the Republic as a state de jure.

Consenting to this desire the Cardinal Secretary of State on the tenth of last month sent the president of the Republic of Esthonia the following note:

"The undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State of His Holiness has the honor to communicate to Your Excellency that the Holy See heard with pleasure the desire expressed by the Government of Esthonia and eagerly recognizes formally that Republic as a state de jure. The Cardinal, who is writing, is glad to assure your Excellency that the Holy See follows with the most benevolent interest the young and noble Esthonian nation, and express his sincerest wishes for her prosperity."

In any event, the relations between Esthonia and the Holy See have been confirmed and perfected. The Esthonian Government will soon be asked to conserve the rights of Catholics in Esthonia in the constitution of the new State.

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#### ATTEMPT TO WRECK

#### FAMOUS SHRINE

#### NEAR MEXICO CITY

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Mexico City, Nov. 15.--The shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe, Mexico's greatest center of devotion, was partially wrecked by a bomb that exploded yesterday about noon. The statue of the Virgin was only slightly damaged, although the greater part of the altar was overthrown. The bomb had evidently been placed under the altar, where a large open space prevented it from exerting its full force.

The news of the explosion caused a sensation in Mexico City. Following the first report hundreds of citizens hurried on foot and in automobiles to the scene of the outrage, which is two and a half miles from the capitol. A cordon of police was thrown around the church as a precaution against Indians, whom the outrage has stirred to a pitch of fury. President Obregon and a corps of special agents were among the first to arrive at the church.

#### BLAME PLACED ON RADICALS.

Blame for the outrage is placed upon the radicals who are alleged to have been responsible for two previous attempts made during the year to destroy churches or church officials, including Archbishop Mora. One has been arrested.

The Knights of Columbus called a special meeting to devise means of protection for churches and church officials and it is understood that they will present demands to President Obregon for immediate changes in his cabinet. Senors Villareal, Pani and Calles are among the cabinet members who are declared to have radical tendencies.

Pundreds of armed Indians thronged the road to the Church, offering their services as guards. Only the intervention of the police saved Luciano Perez, a former railway brakeman, who was arrested and charged with the outrage, from lynching. Perez is shown by police investigations to have been a student of radical doctrines.

The explosion took place while a religious ceremony was in progress, but fortunately, no one was injured, despite the fact that the church was crowded.

It was only a month ago, on October 12, that the twenty-sixth anniversary of the coronation of the consecrated "tilma" or blanket on Juan Diego, the poor Indian who figured in the story of the shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe, was celebrated in the basilica.

The blanket, which bears on it the miraculous image of the Blessed Virgin, is enshrined above the high altar and is as bright today as it was four hundred years ago when it was first produced by the Indian as proof of a command he declared Our Lady had given him that a temple be erected in her honor. The Indian's first appeal for an audience with the viceroy was denied. He left the city and returned with the blanket, in which were several roses which the Virgin had given him, telling him they would be his proof, as it was then dead of winter. After being received in audience with the viceroy, he unwrapped the blanket, on which, painted in vivid colors was an image of the Virgin. Convinced by this manifestation the Viceroy commenced the building of the Basilica. Many miracles have been attributed to intercession at the shrine, one of the most famous in the new world.

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#### ACCUSE DES MOINES

#### MAN AS DRIVER OF CAR

#### THAT KILLED TWO NUNS

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

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Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 21.--Warrants have been sworn out for the arrest of W.H. Halpenny, a Des Moines business man, in connection with the death of Sister Mary Virginis and Sister Mary Rosalita of the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's Academy, who were killed by an automobile within a few doors of the Academy on All Souls Day.

Sheriff Robb, who swore out the warrants, said he would endeavor to prove that Halpenny was driver of the car which struck and killed the two nuns, and he will be charged with manslaughter and failure to report an accident.

For the past week the city authorities had been making every effort to apprehend the driver of the death dealing car, which was believed to be a close Winton with an Illinois number. Newspapers had raised rewards by popular subscription for his apprehension. Chief of Police R.C. Saunders issued an appeal to every Catholic paper in Illinois and Iowa to request its readers to aid in the apprehension of the culprit by furnishing the names of any persons with Winton cars who were in the vicinity of Des Moines on the date of the accident.

Sister Mary Virginis was director of vocal teaching at St. Joseph's and Sister Mary Rosalita was head of the piano department. The former was famed for her voice and before she entered the order, had studied for grand opera. A Des Moines critic in writing ... of her said:

"I have been a music critic and voice teacher for years and have heard most of the world's great artists. But I considered Sister Mary Virginis the greatest of them all. She possessed the artistry of a Galli-Curci and the glorious volume of a Raisa."

Sister Mary Virginis was known as Mary Agnes Austen, before becoming a religious and was the daughter of Lawrence Austen of Chicago. She was educated at the Immaculate Conception Academy, Davenport, and continued her musical studies at the Cosmopolitan School of Music, Chicago.

Sister Mary Rosalita was Agnes McLaughlin; the daughter of William McLaughlin of Lincoln, Nebraska. She was educated at St. Francis Academy, Council Bluffs, and studied music at the University of Nebraska and the Cosmopolitan School of Chicago.

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FR. VENT, O.S.B., MADE  
COADJUTOR ABBOT

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Albany, Nov. 21.--The Rev. Martin Veth, O.S.B., has been elected coadjutor abbot of St. Benedict's College here with the right of succession to the Right Rev. Innocent Wolf. Father Veth was born in Pöfing, Bavaria and came to Alchanson at the age of ten years. Matriculating at St. Benedict's he was at different times in charge of missions at Doniphan, St. Louis and White Cloud, Kansas, and at Perrin, Mo., attending them from the abbey.

The Right Rev. Ernest Helmstetter, O.S.B., abbot of St. Mary's Abbey, Newark, presided at the special conference called to elect the coadjutor, made necessary by the increasing activity of the order in Alchanson.

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OLD CUSTOM STILL  
FOLLOWED EXACTLY BY  
GERMAN CATHOLICS

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capitaine  
(Cologne Correspondent, N.C.W.C. News Service).

Cologne, Germany, November 8.--American Catholics of German origin will doubtless be glad to learn that many of the old customs are still observed in Germany. The practice of going in procession to the churchyards and cemeteries on All Saints' Day, and of visiting the resting places of the dead on All Souls' Day, is continued and was followed this month.

On All Souls' Day the people go to the graveyards in the morning and, after cleaning the headstones and tombs and putting everything in order, strew flowers and evergreens over all. In the evening there are candles and lights everywhere, every grave is illuminated. Whoever can return to his native place comes back to visit the graves of his forefears and pray there.

St. Martin's Day (November 11) in former times and in many places even now, is the day for paying rent and taxes. For many persons, particularly poor farmers and tenants, it is not a happy festival. It has not ceased to be a feast for the children, who turn it into a joyous holiday. They prepare flambeaux of beet-root or paper, decorate them prettily or horribly, as fancy suggests, and in the evening gather in crowds to march and sing, their torches burning brightly.

In almost every street on the night of Martinmas one may hear throughout the evening the quaint song:

"St. Martin! St. Martin!  
Give something to him  
Who has given so much  
For so long a time."

Another song to St. Martin is this:

"Here dwells a rich man who can give  
So much to us all; long may he live;  
May he die happy and go to Heaven."

At the sound of the children's voices every one comes to his door to bestow a mite on the little singers. Even the poor give something. If, however, the children receive no gift, they go away crying, "Miser! Miser!"

In many towns on the "Niederhein," as at Duesseldorf, Bonn, and Grevenbroich, the mayor, the priests and the teachers assemble the children, who are formed into a long procession which passes through the streets, with bands of music at the head, and each marcher carries a torch. It is a pretty sight, these processions of light winding through towns and villages while the boys and girls sing. At last the little ones get their presents-- useful articles, mostly, but some sweetmeats too.

It is a custom, especially in the villages, for the children to gather straw and leaves and like combustibles with which to build bonfires on the tops of hills. Circling their fire the little ones sing old songs until the flames die down and the embers cease to glow. Meantime the adults are assembled at an inn where they celebrate the holiday in their own way; but they never fail to have Die Martinsgans, "St. Martin's goose", which gives them as much pleasure as the children get from their song and play.

St. Catherine's Day (November 25) is another festival widely observed. On that day, tradition has it, winter begins and continues until St. Gertrude's day in March. There is a proverb, "St. Catherine casts winter into the Rhine; St. Gertrude with the mouse afterwards takes it out."

St. Hubert's Day has lost most of its significance. St. Hubert in the time of Charlemagne was a great saint, and Bishop of Liege. He is the patron of those bitten by rabid dogs. Whoever suffered that misfortune was wont to make a pilgrimage to the Ardennes, in Belgium, where the stole of St. Hubert is preserved. A thread from the stole was pressed into a small wound <sup>made</sup> in the forehead of the sufferer for that purpose. From that moment St. Hubert's day became Sunday to him; he was expected to make a confession and receive Holy Communion regularly on his patron's feast.

Even those who had merely been frightened by a mad dog became clients of St. Hubert, and kept his feast. In course of time the practice of branding puppies on the head with a Hubert's-key has been abandoned. When the owner of the dog had branded the animal, it was required that he himself should pray and give the beast St. Hubert's-bread daily for nine days. This was to protect the dog from the rabies.

The custom is no longer observed, but this is not because the people lack respect for it, but because other means of protecting and freeing dogs from rabies have been found, and there is no need of branding them.

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NAMING OF MGR. HOBAN  
AS BISHOP PLEASES  
CLERGY AND LAITY

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18.--Preparations for an elaborate ceremonial attending the consecration of Rt. Rev. Monsignor Edward F. Hoban, present chancellor of the Chicago Archdiocese, as bishop await only the receipt of the official bull from Rome confirming his appointment, news of which was received in Chicago Saturday.

The unofficial announcement by the press services followed a few days after the receipt by Monsignor Hoban of the preliminary notice which usually precedes the official announcement in the Observatore Romano. The announcement brought great pleasure to Archbishop Mundelein and ... to the priests and laity of Chicago with whom the chancellor has been an especial favorite.

A native Chicagoan, and a product of the Chicago parochial schools and St. Ignatius College, where he secured his training preliminary to his divinity studies at St. Mary's, Baltimore, and the Gregorian University at Rome, Monsignor Hoban is probably the most popular among Chicago priests. This popularity suffered none from the fact that the bishop-elect is young, of handsome person, with a fine singing voice and much personal charm. His executive ability and diplomacy have been tested

and has stood the test in fifteen years he has served as assistant chancellor and chancellor of the archdiocese, handling the mass of financial details involved in the conduct of the great properties, and ironing out the personal problems that arise in dealing with a thousand priests/nearly 250 .. parishes populated with thirty nationalities.

Monsignor Hoban's duties will be those of auxiliary bishop of the Chicago archdiocese, sharing with Rt. Rev. Bishop Alexander W. McGavick, the vast amount of work to be done in a community of some 1,200,000 Catholics. The latter has been the only auxiliary bishop in the archdiocese since the appointment of Bishop Paul Rhode to be Archbishop of Green Bay.

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\$1,000,000 GIVEN BY  
CHICAGO CATHOLICS  
TO CHARITY IN YEAR  
(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18.--The Catholics of the Chicago archdiocese have contributed during the year more than \$1,000,000 to charity here and abroad, at the calls of Archbishop George W. Mundelein, according to a pastoral letter issued by the archbishop setting the date of the collection of Peter's Pence as the Sunday before Thanksgiving. Last year's collection for the pope reached the sum of \$130,000, "a level", says the letter "never attained heretofore by any church in Christendom."

Thanking his people for their generosity, the archbishop gives them credit in the collections for the pope during the five years last past of "setting an example that evoked imitation elsewhere and as a result Peter's Pence offerings of the Catholics of the United States doubled and trebled to gladden the heart of our Holy Father, and bring aid to the helpless and needy of other lands."

"And thus it happened," the pastoral continues, "that the hands of Pope Benedict stretched out in answer to the numberless appeals that came to him during these five disastrous years were never empty; that he was ever able to render some aid to the wrecked and ruined people; to the homeless and starving women and children, to the impoverished and devastated churches, whose cries came to him unceasingly, because of that help that was so lovingly and generously given by his children in far away America."

"During these years while so many forces of evil were at work in the world, undermining, tearing down the civilization of which man had boasted, the Holy Father was ever engaged on the sacred mission of building up, of healing the wounds, of restoring all things in Christ."

"Not by word of counsel and admonition alone has he fulfilled this God-given duty, rather as the good Samaritan of the world has he proven the sincerity of his teachings in his fatherly ministrations to a stricken and bleeding humanity."

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BIGOTS ARE REBUKED  
IN SAN FRANCISCO  
(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

San Francisco, Nov. 21.--Anti-Catholic prejudice rode to a hard fall in the recent municipal campaign, when three members of the Board of Education who were vigorously opposed by anti-Catholic elements headed the ticket of seven that was balloted on. Two of the members of the board who were subjected to the bigoted opposition were Catholics, Daniel C. Murphy and Alice Rose Power. A third, F. Ahmann, Jr., had been educated at a Catholic college. Angelo Rossi, who led the list of nine city supervisors elected was also opposed by anti-Catholic organizations and his success in leading the ticket is attributed chiefly to resentment over the efforts of the bigots.

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WEEKLY CALENDAR :  
OF FEAST DAYS :  
(By N.C.W.C. News Service)

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Sun., Nov. 27.- St. Maximus, Abbot of Lerins, who for his piety and learning was elected Bishop of Riez. He died in 460.

Mon., Nov. 28.-St. James of LaMarca of Ancona, whose war against the world, the flesh and the devil was marked by assiduous prayer and fasting. He fled rather than accept the dignity of Archbishop of Milan. He died in 1476 after seventy years in the Franciscan Order.

Tues., Nov. 29.-St. Saturninus, who was sent by Pope Fabian to preach the faith in Gaul in 245. He was the first Christian bishop of Toulouse and converted many heathens. Refusing to sacrifice to idols, he was fastened to a bull which dragged him to his death.

Wed., Nov. 30.-St. Andrew the Apostle, a brother of St. Peter, who was called by Christ while fishing on the sea of Galilee. He was crucified in Patrae in Achaia, hanging alive on this cross for two days and preaching to the people.

Thur., Nov. 31.-St. Eligius, a layman and goldsmith, whose striking virtue caused him to be elected Bishop of Noyon. He possessed the gifts of miracles and prophecy. He died in 665.

Fri., Dec. 1.-St. Bibiana, virgin and martyr, both of whose parents were executed and who saw her sister Demetria expire before the tribunal of a Roman governor. Bibiana resisted many temptations to give up the faith and was finally tied to a pillar and whipped with scourges till she died.

Sat., Dec. 2.-St. Francis Xavier, who was induced to practice a religious life by the example of Ignatius Loyola. He was the greatest missionary of an order that has produced many noble missionaries, and bore the gospel to Hindustan, Malacca and Japan. The descendants of many Japanese converted by St. Francis in the sixteenth century still retained the faith when Americans entered that country.

SUGGEST BASILICA  
AT GLENDALOUGH  
IF IRELAND HAS PEACE  
(By N.C.W.C. News Service)

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Dublin, Nov. 10.--Centuries ago Glendalough in County Wicklow was the home of learning and piety. There St. Kevin prayed and worked. The ruins of the famed seven churches are all that remain today to attest the former glories of the place. These ruins are well-cared for.

Visitors no longer throng to Glendalough on pious pilgrimages but merely as sightseers or holiday-makers to what is one of the most attractive scenic spots in Ireland. The suggestion has been made, and strongly supported that something should be done to restore to Glendalough its ancient character.

One suggestion is that a religious community should be established there and that a new church should be provided. Another suggestion is that a Basilica should as soon as peace is attained, be erected in Glendalough as a national thanksgiving. These views are being actively canvassed in the press.

ST. MARY OF WOODS GETS  
40 NEW JUNIOR UNITS  
(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

75

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 19.--The Academy of St. Mary of the Woods, South Bend, Indiana leads in the race of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade for the affiliation of Junior Units. Forty schools have been induced by the students of St. Mary's of the Woods to join the Crusade as Junior Units.

Trinity College, Washington has offered a pennant for the Unit affiliating the largest number of Junior Units.

PRAYERS ORDERED

BY MANY BISHOPS  
FOR CONFERENCE

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Washington, D.C., Nov. 21.--Special prayers for the success of the conference on the limitation of armaments have been ordered by prelates in many parts of the United States, including Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia, Archbishop Hayes of New York and Archbishop Hanna of San Francisco, who as chairman of the administrative committee of the National Catholic Welfare Council was one of those who signed the original letter, directed to President Harding asking him to have the United States take the initiative in a movement for disarmament and world peace.

"It seems to me an obvious truth" said Archbishop Hayes "that the ambition to have the largest army or the most powerful navy is one of the most unholy of all national ideals. Its honesty of purpose may well be questioned on its very face. Constant will be the temptation to try out such engines of destruction on the weaker. Pretexts easily arise to force issues of so-called justice and national honor that would never be thought of it might could not make right. The lust of empire by continental or world expansion is ever within the urging, and the reaching, perhaps..

"The limitation of armaments is a long step towards universal and permanent peace."

CARDINAL DOUGHERTY'S PRAYER

At the Armistice Day meeting held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Citizens Committee on Limitation of Armament, Cardinal Dougherty offered the following prayer:

"Almighty God, Prince of Peace, who hast proclaimed as blessed the makers of peace, and who has promised that the day will come when men shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks: We acknowledge that the natural state of man is peace, which is the shadow cast by virtue and is the hurshe of arts, plenty and joyful birth.

"We know that the enemies of peace are avarice, ambition and revenge, and that only by the triumph of religion over shame and sin shall peace be across the world like a shaft of light.

"We confess that earth never resembles hell so much as in time of war, in whose train are unleashed the furies of pillage, famine and plague, and after which follow mutual hatred and the spawn of wars to come.

"When, O Lord will men cease to admire and praise an Alexander, a Caesar, a Napoleon, who have drench the world in blood and tears, whilst the inventor of the plow has been permitted to fill an unknown grave?

"Since all laws, human, natural and divine, as silent in war, the chivalry and pageantry of military glory are swallowed up in the welter of madness, crime and waste involved in the destruction of life and property. Better, therefore, O Lord, is it for us to preserve peace than to gain a victory; for next to a battle lost the most fearful thing is a battle won. Every war being a return to barbarism, strife will never cease until justice and love, rooted in religion, shall prevail.

"Let the false renown built upon the ravages of war give way to the curse of mankind upon the shedding of blood. Let the science of destruction yield to the arts of peace that diffuse plenty, comfort and happiness among the masses.

"Put into the hearts of our citizens to uphold the arms of our President in bringing about a restriction of armament, so that might may not prevail over right, and that peace may at least have its victory more renowned than war."

Armistice Day was designated by Archbishop Hanna as a day of special prayer in the archdiocese of San Francisco and permission was granted to have Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament in all convents and churches.

JEW GIVES BISHOP  
DUNN SPLENDID  
PECTORAL CROSS

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

New York, Nov. 18.--One of those rare incidents in the course of the religious life, an ardent, sincere admiration of a Jew for a Catholic clergyman is the feeling shown by Aaron Naumberg, a wealthy New York Jew, for the newly consecrated Bishop-Auxiliary of New York, the Right Rev. John J. Dunn. This admiration has found expression on frequent occasions in the making of contributions by Mr. Naumberg to the cause which has been one of the principal interests of the religious life of the Bishop - the foreign missions.

The friendship began at the time America entered the war. Before the drives for funds by various organizations were consolidated under the plan of Secretary of War Baker, the Catholics, like other, had raised a separate fund. Bishop Dunn was very active in the direction of this drive, and was rather surprised to find Mr. Naumberg a contributor of \$5,000. Mr. Naumberg's contribution was prompted primarily by his desire to help, and it was given to the Catholic drive because of his conviction it would be used to the best advantage. Meeting the Monsignor in this way, Mr. Naumberg, like every one else who has ever come in contact with the new Bishop, became a warm admirer of the genial, yet tremendously efficient worker.

The depth of this feeling, moreover was amply proven by the fact that when the new Bishop was consecrated, on October 29, one of the many gifts he received was a pectoral cross from Mr. Naumberg. It is a beautiful piece of work, five inches long and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, a fine specimen of the goldsmith's art. It is made of green gold, with a clear sapphire, of about one carat, at each extremity. In the center of the cross, in relief, is the Agnus Dei, surrounded by diamonds. The whole cross is engraved with a tracery of wheat and grapes, emblematic of the Sacrifice of the Mass.

ALSO AIDS CARDINAL MERCIER

Mr. Naumberg's admiration for Bishop Dunn is not the limit of his aid to Catholics. When Cardinal Mercier was here he gave him \$5,000. for the relief of the distressed Belgians, and later, on a visit to Belgium, gave him \$5,000. more.

Another beautiful incident in connection with the presentations to Bishop Dunn was the announcement that he had another pectoral cross which had been treasured for some years. As is well known, Monsignor Dunn, as head of the New York branch of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith has been enormously successful, increasing the annual contributions for the foreign mission service from a usual four figures to six figures. No cry for help came from any corner of the earth, no matter how far away, or how small in numbers were those seeking the light of faith, that the prelate did not hear and heed.

A PRESENT FROM JAPAN

Naturally, he won the deep love of all of those valiant souls in the far places who are struggling to teach the gospel to those who have had least opportunity to learn its truth and beauties. Among the friends he won is Bishop Berlioz of Hakodate, Japan. The Bishop was in New York some eight years ago on a visit and when he was leaving he placed in the hands of Monsignor Dunn a beautiful gold pectoral cross.

"I give you this", he said, "as an expression of the hope and faith I have that such splendid work as yours will bring its reward and that you will attain the episcopate. I do not know when that will be, but I want you to have this cross when it comes to you."

And now the hope of Bishop Berlioz has been realized.

Bishop Dunn's Episcopal ring is another beautiful gift, which came from the seven priests associated with the Catholic Charities. It is of heavy chased gold, with an immense sapphire of at least ten carats, surrounded by small diamonds. This ring and Mr. Naumberg's cross were worn at the consecration.

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GASCONY LEARNS  
FOLLY OF "ONLY SON"  
FAMILY POLICY.

21-1589

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Paris, Nov. 10. - The lowering of the birth rate and the dangers of voluntary birth restriction in France are a matter of just concern to all those who are seriously interested in the future of the country.

One object is formulated everywhere under different forms: is it reasonable, is it possible, in view of the economic difficulties of the present day, to found a family and support a large number of children? "God blesses large families but He does not feed them", the advocates of birth restriction say ironically.

That a large family is something of a burden to the workman in the city is a fact which it would be difficult to refute, but in certain districts of France, the peasants too have adopted the policy of the only child, believing, in this way, that they will guarantee him a better future.

THE PEASANT SOUL

Dr. Labat, a physician of the province of Gascony published a series of studies in the Revue Des Deux Mondes during the war. These studies, which have since appeared in book form under the title "L'Amé Paysanne" (The Peasant Soul) give a touching picture of the passing of the Gascon race whose bourgeois and peasants are content with an only son.

There is no more fertile region in France than Gascony, the country watered by the Garonne, where the fields of golden wheat and maize and the green pastures alternate with vineyards and orchards. Life in that region is easy and gay, but the race is voluntarily sterile. It is the land of the only son.

But the war came and the only son did not return.

And now the local papers, and the bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture which contains each month lists of properties for sale, contain hundreds of notices of properties in Gascony, offered for less than 30,000 and even 20,000 francs for from 20 to 30 hectares of land, buildings, improvements and all farm implements. And yet these properties cannot find a local buyer.

The peasants, tired of working now that they have no child to whom they can leave the results of their labors seek only to rid themselves of a burden which has become too heavy for them alone.

For the last two years, whole families with their children have been coming down from the mountains of the Lozere and the Aveyron to settle in the sunny, abandoned plain.

GOD ALSO FEEDS THEM.

And more recently, in fact just a few weeks ago, forty families headed by the President of their Syndical Union left Brittany to occupy a whole canton of the Department of Dordogne. Others are founding a colony in the Department of the Gers. With their sons and daughters they will take up the work abandoned by the peasants of Gascony, those peasants who doubtless thought they were very clever in practicing the policy of the single child and probably said with the others: "Yes, yes, God blesses large families, but He does not feed them."

And behold, the large families have now come, and God is feeding them in the very country, in the very houses and from the very fields of those who lacked confidence in Him!

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FR. GRIFFIN, NOTED  
CHEMIST, IS DEAD  
(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

21-1590

Washington, D.C., Nov. 21. --The death of the Very Rev. John J. Griffin, professor of chemistry at the Catholic University since 1895, and director of the Martin Maloney Chemical Laboratory, removes from the University one of its oldest faculty members. Father Griffin died at Notre Dame convent in Baltimore, where he taught special classes in chemistry. He had suffered for more than six months from throat trouble.

Father Griffin organized the Maloney Memorial Laboratory and rendered valuable assistance to government experts who were occupied in making researches concerning toxic gases during the war period. He was born at Corning, N.Y., sixty-two years ago and graduated from Ottawa University in 1881.

The funeral was held last Saturday from Notre Dame school in Baltimore.

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MANY TERTIARIES AT  
FR. SOUSA'S FUNERAL

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Boston, Nov. 19. --Funeral services for the late Rev. Anthony Sousa, O.F.M., pastor of the Church of St. Leonard of Port Maurice, were held here yesterday, delegations from the Third Order of St. Francis and many other Catholic societies being present in the church, of which Father Sousa had been pastor.

Father Sousa had been active in the work of the Third Order for many years and was the founder of the Home for the Seraphic Institute for the Aged, on Center street, Dorchester. He was born in Bercanha, Azores Islands in 1865 and was ordained in 1899. He served as prior of a monastery in Pittsburgh, as chaplain of the Pittsburgh Hospital and as prefect of St. Anthony's Seminary at Catskill, N.Y.

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MGR. W.H. KETCHAM,  
INDIANS' FRIEND,  
CALLED BY DEATH

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HAD BEEN ACTIVE IN WORK AMONG  
TRIBES FOR MANY  
YEARS.

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Washington, D.C., Nov. 21. --The death of the Right Rev. Monsignor William H. Ketcham, Director of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, with headquarters here since 1901 and known as the greatest apostle of American missionary activity of this generation has caused general mourning in the nation's capital, and on Indian reservations throughout the United States.

Monsignor Ketcham died at Tucker, Miss., after an attack of apoplexy. He had been visiting the Catholic missions among the Choctaws of Mississippi and had been engaged in other research work being done at the request of the Board of Indian Commissioners of the Department of the Interior, of which he was a member.

Monsignor Ketcham was a convert to the Catholic Church and was born of Puritan ancestry at Summer, Iowa, in 1868. He became a Catholic in 1885 while a student at St. Charles College, Grand Coteau, La., from which he graduated in 1888. He attended the theological seminary of Mt. St. Mary's of the West at Cincinnati.

After his ordination in 1892 he was appointed missionary to the people of the Creek and Cherokee Nations and the Quapaw Agency in Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, with headquarters at Muskogee.

MADE DIRECTOR OF BUREAU

He labored for ten years with untiring zeal among the Indian tribes before being appointed Director of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions. He completed the

church at Muskogee for the Creek Nation and established boarding and day schools for boys and girls with Sisters in charge. He also erected churches at Eufaula and Wagoner for the Creeks and at Vinita for the Cherokees. He established another church, with a boarding and day school for boys and girls among the Quapaws of the Quapaw Agency and among the Choctaws, and made preliminary plans for the building of churches at Cayuga for the Seneca Nation, at Tulsa for the Creek Nation and at Lenepah for the Cherokee Nation.

He also established mission stations in other portions of the Creek and Cherokee territory and among the Wyandottes, Peorias and Miamis of the Quapaw Agency, including the southern and eastern portion of the Choctaw territory, at Antlers and at Poteau. These missionary activities resulted in the conversion of hundreds of Indians to the faith.

As Director of the Bureau of Indian Missions Father Ketcham was instrumental in bringing about cordial relations between missionaries and government officials and secured the abolition of the Browning rule whereby the right to choose a school for an Indian child was taken from the parent and vested in the agent. He secured the recognition of the right of Catholic pupils in government schools to attend Catholic services and secured priests for their instruction. One of his most important activities was that whereby he secured the use of Indian Tribal funds for the support and education of Indian pupils in Mission schools, thereby bringing a revenue of \$100,000 a year to Catholic mission contract schools, having an enrollment of about 1500 pupils. He directed the opening of many new schools and missions and was active in the Society for the Preservation of the Faith Among Indian Children.

#### NAMED AS DOMESTIC PRELATE

During his lifetime Monsignor Ketcham, who was made a domestic prelate by Pope Benedict XV in 1919, visited every Indian reservation in the United States. He translated a catechism and many hymns into the Choctaw language, on which he was an authority and on which he published a pamphlet for the United States Government. In the councils of the Sioux Indians he was known as "Watching Eagle" for his zeal in watching over the interests of that tribe.

A personal friend of both President Taft and President Roosevelt, Monsignor Ketcham also knew personally the majority of the Indian chiefs of the United States as well as the leaders of the tribes.

Funeral services for Monsignor Ketcham were held in Oklahoma City last Friday. A special solemn requiem high mass will be sung for the repose of his soul in St. Paul's Church in Washington tomorrow, with the Right Rev. Monsignor James A. Mackin as celebrant, the Rev. Thomas A. Walsh, deacon and the Rev. J. E. King, sub-deacon.

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#### FR. MCAULIFFE CHOSEN

#### AS HEAD OF SEMINARY

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Hartford, Nov. 21.--The Rev. Maurice F. McAuliffe, has been appointed by the Right Rev. John Joseph Niland, Bishop of Hartford, as president of St. Thomas Seminary, of which he has been vice-president since 1906. He succeeds the Right Rev. Monsignor John Synnott, who died last month in Baltimore.

Father McAuliffe was born in Hartford in 1875 and received his elementary education in St. Peter's School. He graduated from Mount St. Mary's College, Maryland and studied at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, later continuing his scholastic work at the great Catholic seminary at Eichstatt, Bavaria. He has spent almost his entire priestly life at St. Thomas.

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CATHOLIC COLLEGE  
DELEGATES DISCUSS  
ARMS CONFERENCE

21-1592

(BY N. C. W. C. News Service).

Chicago, Nov. 19.--Catholic colleges and institutions of higher education were well represented at the National College and Student Conference held here last Sunday and Monday and which attracted 359 accredited representatives from 165 colleges, distributed through forty-three states.

Important among the matters discussed was the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. A letter from President Harding approving the discussion of the Conference, with the declaration that "there is nothing in the American attitude towards the Conference which in any way shrinks from the most thorough discussion" was read by Arthur O. Monahan, director of the Bureau of Education of National Catholic Welfare Council, who presided at the session held on Monday.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Francis C. Kelley represented Archbishop Mundelein at the Conference and the benediction at the mass meeting in the Colonial Theatre on Sunday was pronounced by the Rev. William H. Agnew, S.J., president of Loyola University.

Among the Catholic institutions represented were the Catholic University of Washington; De Paul University, Chicago; Campion College, Wisconsin; University of Notre Dame, Indiana; Villanova College, Pennsylvania; St. Thomas College, Minnesota; St. Rita's College, Chicago; St. Mary's, Notre Dame, Ind.; and St. Viator's, Bourbonnais, Ill.

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MARSHAL GETS MEDAL  
FROM CARD. O'CONNELL  
AND ANOTHER DEGREE  
(BY N. C. W. C. News Service).

(NOTE TO EDITORS: - This follows "FOCH SEES JESUIT FATHERS MADE HIS CAREER A SUCCESS")  
*see page 21 - 1591*  
Boston, Nov. 15.--It was Ferdinand Foch, Catholic gentleman who visited Boston yesterday.

In a day of unceasing activity, in which State, City, the Legionnaires and Boston's institutions of learning fairly battled with each other for added minutes of the Marshal's time, the two events which must stand out in his mind from among the others are his call upon His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell, and his visit to Boston College. For these were periods of peace amidst the whirlwind.

Cardinal O'Connell in person met Foch at the door.

"It is very kind of you to make this call", said His Eminence, "I appreciate the honor of your visit."

"Your Eminence", said the Marshal, "I would not think of coming to Boston and not visiting you. I have been looking forward to this visit with great pleasure."

Together, in the Cardinal's library, they chatted for nearly an hour.

Earlier in the day, out on University Heights, where Boston College conferred upon him an honorary degree of LL.D., the great soldier lived over again some of the pleasant hours of his youth.

"It seems as if I had turned back the hands of the clock 50 years and were once again in college at St. Clements," he told the boys.

At the Cardinal's residence the guests of His Eminence were presented to the Marshal.

"Many of these men", said the Cardinal, "were chaplains in France.

"My comrades", said Foch.

#### CARDINAL PRESENTS MEDAL.

While tea was being served His Eminence presented the Marshal with one of the gold medals struck at the time of his elevation to the Sacred College.

"I will cherish this very dearly", said his guest, "as a souvenir of my visit to your house. My regret is that I could not have been your guest on Sunday, but my schedule was rearranged.

"I hope, however, to make another visit to the United States some day soon to come, and I will look forward with great pleasure to being your guest at that time."

In the midst of the conversation, Marshal Foch suddenly said:

"Oh, by the way, how is the Irish issue coming out?"

His Eminence could only say that up to the present it seemed that nothing definite had been accomplished.

On leaving, the Marshal's final words were: "Your Eminence, I thank you for this visit. It is a great honor to me, and it was a great pleasure."

Boston College gave the great Catholic soldier the greatest welcome ever extended to a visitor at the Heights. At the entrance to the college grounds the Marshal was met by a detail of mounted men of Battery B, the college battery, which escorted the visitors to the central building. There, in the assembly hall, the degree was awarded.

Speaking in French, Rev. Fr. William Devlin, S.J., president of the college, told of the admiration and affection with which priests and students looked upon their visitor.

"We prayed frequently for you during the war, for your safety and success; for the success of France and America; and we shall continue those prayers for your health and happiness here on earth and your happiness forever in Heaven. May God bless you, and may the Holy Virgin, His Mother, ever guard you as her child."

At the presentation of the degree, Fr. Devlin said:

"Marshal Foch, Boston College deems it an honor and a privilege to welcome you. Your coming brings to her a special joy, for she sees in you a brilliant example of that education that she fosters within these walls.

"Boston College salutes you as a fellow Jesuit alumnus, and in token of her joy she asks the privilege of making you an alumnus of Boston College."

This was the first degree ever awarded by the college other than at commencement exercises.

Marshal Foch, in his response, said to the students:

"As life is now approaching its termination for me, it is just commencing for you. We cannot have everything in life as we would have it, but we can remain true to certain principles. We can keep to the principles of God and of truth and if we do this, whatever troubles rage around us, we shall come out to our satisfaction."

In the evening, at the State banquet, at which were present the governors of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, there was an incident, altogether unexpected and not on the program, that brought a hush to the vast assemblage.

Down the broad stairs leading into the mirrored hall came a priest, leading a blind man. The priest was Fr Louis Deyeyer. The blind man was Lieut. Guy Euvin of the 100th French Infantry, blinded in the war, and now studying in Boston.

The murmur of talk, the laughter, the music, was all hushed, and every person present stood, as the two men made their way slowly across the hall. Euvin wished to speak a few words to his old commander.

For five minutes Foch held the young man's hand and talked to him. And the blind soldier finally was led away, there was an outburst of applause.

Foch sat down and passed a hand over his face.

Tears had found their way into the eyes of the grim warrior.

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#### PRIEST TELLS UNION

MEN MORAL LAW SHOULD

DECIDE DIFFERENCES

(BY N.C.W.C. News Service).

Boston, Nov. 19.--"Industrial militarism", that "'wrong idea' which is causing all of our industrial troubles and losses and deferring the dawn of industrial peace," was assailed by Rev. Jones I. J. Corrigan, S. J., professor of social ethics at Boston College, at a public mass meeting in Faneuil Hall under auspices of the Boston Central Labor Union this week.

"Militarism, whether in government or industry", said Fr. Corrigan, "is the rule of force, irrespective of right, justice, humanity, the moral law and the law of God. It was the wrong idea which was responsible for nine million deaths in the late war, thirty million casualties, and the staggering debt of \$250,000,000,000.

"The same wrong idea is at work in our industrial relations. It is causing enormous losses today in profits and wages which might well be saved if the rule of force would give way to the rule of right.

"Our special engineers and industrial statesmen are beginning to see that with industry organized under the rule of force, irrespective of right, justice, humanity, industrial war with all of its terrible losses will inevitably result, and industrial war is bad business as well as bad economics.

"The slogan of 'industrial militarism' on the side of unscrupulous capitalism is 'Business is Business', on the side of labor its slogan is 'All we can get'. Selfishness, unmitigated selfishness, not service, not justice, not right, is the impelling motive in both cases. The rule of force, irrespective of justice or humanity guides the policy in each case.

"When capital gets the upper hand, it 'drives the bargain hard' on hours, wages and conditions of labor. When labor is in the saddle, it, too, at times, applies the rule of force in refusing a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, in broken contracts, in restriction of output, in indolence, indifference and unreasonable demands.

"And so the grim economic dance of death goes on, and all of us alike have to pay the toll for our folly in coddling a wrong idea, the rule of might, the rule of force, the rule of the jungle.

"There will be no respite until the rule of right overthrows the rule of force. The biggest need in industry today is to restore the supremacy of the moral law in the industrial relation.

"Not wages the lowest possible, but just wages, living hours and human conditions are labor's right under the moral law.

"Not the least amount of work that indolence suggests is capital's right, but a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, and regular and dependable service.

"The religious ideal in industry is the ideal of conscience, conscience in Capital and conscience in Labor, each respecting the other's rights, each true to its own obligations under the supremacy of the moral law.

"The choice that faces us is between economic autocracy and war, or industrial democracy and peace, the rule of force or the rule of right, the Golden Rule or the rule of the jungle, anarchy or the moral law."

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ARCHBISHOP DAEGER  
TO BE INITIATED AS  
4th DEGREE KNIGHT  
(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

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Santa Fe, N.M., Nov. 17--Thanksgiving day will be celebrated in Santa Fe in a manner truly in keeping with the Catholic history and environment of the city of the Holy Faith of St. Francis. Here on that day will be exemplified for the first time the Fourth Degree of the Knights of Columbus. Fully 150 candidates will take the degree, including His Grace, the Most Rev. A.T. Daege, O.F.M., D.D., archbishop of Santa Fe,

In this vast region with its slender population an event of this kind means that many who participate must come hundreds of miles by train or auto-stage. The officers of the degree will come from El Paso, Texas; Phoenix, Arizona, and from several points in New Mexico. The candidates will likewise represent every council in New Mexico and there will be some from Texas and Arizona.

The degree will be conferred at the Cathedral of the Martyrs in the new museum where the great paintings that look down from the walls are symbolic of the Catholic conquistadors and the padres who settled this region long before the pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

The ceremony will be concluded with a great banquet to be held at the Loretto academy and which is to be served by the ladies of the Cathedral congregation.

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CHURCH UNITY OCTAVE  
WILL BE OBSERVED  
FROM JAN. 18 TO JAN. 25.  
(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

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New York, Nov. 19.--The Central Office of the Church Unity Octave, Garrison, N.Y., has prepared a leaflet to meet the universal need of a popular form for the observance of this Octave in January, the Hierarchical in Washington last September having unanimously adopted a resolution directing its observance throughout all the diocese of the United States, from St. Peter's Chair, January 18 to the Conversion of St. Paul, January 25, as prescribed by the Holy Father, who extended this observance to the Universal Church, enriching it with indulgences.

The form of prayers and hymns for use during this octave of prayer for the return of the "other sheep" to the unity of the true fold, is an eight-page brochure containing a translation of the Papal Brief extending this observance to the Universal Church, the prayers to be recited daily during the Octave and the daily intentions, the Church Unity Octave Hymn and the Universal Papal Hymn both with their musical settings, together with notes on the Octave.

The observance of the Unity Octave is already world-wide, and it has a special mission in these times when the nations are seeking an international solution of political differences and Christian denominations are attempting to find some means whereby they may heal their divisions. All the world-movements of the day have combined to make fallow the earth for the sowing of the seed of the true Word of God.

The Central Office of the Church Unity Octave advises that a copy of the eight-page leaflet mentioned above may be had by sending a two-cent stamp to the Central Office of the Church Unity Octave, Garrison, N.Y.

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KNIGHTS WILL TEACH  
BY CORRESPONDENCE  
(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

New Haven, Nov. 21.--The largest correspondence school in the United States will be started December 1 by the Knights of Columbus, it has been announced.

The school will be for the sole service of ex-service men who reside at a distance from the present free schools maintained by the Knights. It will make it possible for every ex-service man regardless of his place of residence or his employment, to participate in the benefits of the K of C schools.

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MRS. GARDNER SHOWS  
"MADONNA AND CHILD"  
(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Boston, Nov. 21.--The "Madonna and Sleeping Child", a work by the great painter of religious subjects, Giovanni Bellini, was given its first showing in America today in the private gallery of Mrs. Jack Gardner, in Fenway Court.

Bellini, with his father and brother, was one of the chief founders of the Venetian school of art. Deep religious feeling is one of the chief characteristics of his wonderful paintings, all too few of which have been preserved. Among his pupils was the great Titian.

Before the war the "Madonna and Sleeping Child" was in the Simineringen collection, in Germany.

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FATHER LORDE GOES  
BACK TO PORTO RICO  
(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Boston, Nov. 29.--Rev. Joseph M. Lorde, C.S.S.R., who is in charge of the Redemptorist missions in Porto Rico, left for the mission field this week. He has been at the Mission Church in this city for the last six months.

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FRENCH CATHOLIC  
HEADS OF FAMILIES  
REPORT ON WORK  
(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Paris, Nov. 10.--The delegates of the Catholic Associations of Heads of Families have met at the Basilica of Montmartre to renew the consecration of their families to the Sacred Heart.

After the religious ceremony there was a general assembly which was attended by several members of parliament.

The President General of the Associations, M. Jean Guiraud, who is also the director of La Croix and a former professor in the State University, summed up the work accomplished by the organization up to the present time.

The Associations have assisted in founding and keeping up the Christian schools.

They have worked to keep informed concerning the instruction given in the public schools in order to make sure that religious neutrality is loyally respected and that religious beliefs are not attacked.

They have intervened, often successfully, in various municipalities to see that assistance was given to indigent children in the parochial schools as well as in the public schools.

They are conducting a campaign in order that government appropriations for schools may be given to the parochial schools as well as the public schools in proportion to the number of pupils instead of being reserved for the public schools alone.

The Association of Heads of Families have been established in a large number of cities and villages, and several bishops have ordered their methodical organization in their diocese.

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SUCCESSOR TO SLAIN  
PRIEST IS SELECTED

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 14.--Rev. Father Arthur La Fleur, who was ordained to the priesthood by the Right Rev. M. J. Hoban, Bishop of Scranton, last week, has departed for Lead, S.D. to take the place of Father A. C. Balknap, who was assassinated while on a sick call several weeks ago. Father Balknap was one of the assistant rectors of St. Patrick's Cathedral of Lead. Father La Fleur belongs to the diocese of Lead.

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IRELAND MAY SOON  
HAVE A CATHOLIC  
WELFARE COUNCIL

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Washington, D.C., Nov. 21.--Establishment of a National Catholic Welfare Council in Ireland may be expected shortly as a result of the discussion of the work being done by the N.C.W.C. in the United States, which was one of the principal features of the recent conference of the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland.

Hope that such a move may be made is expressed in a letter sent to Michael J. Slattery, executive secretary of the National Council of Catholic Men, by F. O'Reilly, organizing secretary of the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland. It is possible, according to the letter that Mr. O'Reilly may come to the United States to study the work of the different departments of the Welfare Council.

The letter is as follows:

Dear Dr. Slattery:

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I have been directed by His Grace, Most Rev. Dr. Harty, Archbishop of Cashel, President of the C.T.S.I., and by those attending the recent Catholic Truth Conference to convey to you, and through you to the National Council of Catholic Men of America, their sincere thanks for your kind greetings and good wishes, and I am to assure you that these are fully reciprocated by the Catholics of Ireland, who, in recent times, have had much cause to be grateful to the co-religionists in America.

The Conference was the most successful yet held and personally I am hopeful that their Lordships, the Hierarchy, will consider at an early meeting the question of setting up in Ireland a National Catholic Welfare Council on more or less similar lines to that which is functioning so very successfully in America.

Some members of the Committee spoke to me regarding the possibility of going out for a short stay in America to examine the work of your council. I expect you would be happy to facilitate them if that step were decided upon.

With kindest regard,  
F. O'Reilly.

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## OBITUARIES

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

REV. EDWARD A. BOLGER. St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 21.--The unexpected death of the Rev. Edward A. Bolger, pastor of St. Patrick's Church has caused universal mourning in this city, where he labored for many years of his priestly life. A leader in civic affairs as well as religious life his kindness and generosity had endeared him to thousands. He was a powerful factor in upbuilding the Catholic school educational system.

Father Bolger was born in Canada and studied at the University of Ottawa before completing his theological course at Kendrick Seminary. He was for some time assistant at the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle and the Church of St. Malachy in St. Louis.

MRS. THERESA ALTHOFF. Aviston, Ill., Nov. 21.--Funeral services for Mrs. Theresa Althoff, the mother of the Right Rev. Henry Althoff, Bishop of the <sup>Belleville</sup> ~~St. Louis~~ diocese, were held here last Friday. Bishop Althoff sang the solemn requiem mass and the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Weckel of St. Mary's Church, Alton. Mrs. Althoff is survived by four sons, and two daughters, in addition to the father of the family. She was born in Hanover, Germany.

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## GONZAGA CENTENNIAL

CLOSES WITH BANQUET

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Washington, D.C., Nov. 19.--Celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Gonzaga College was brought to an end last night with a banquet at the Wardman Park Inn, when five hundred alumni from all parts of the United States joined in the songs of the school days and rehearsed stories of the happy days spent within Gonzaga's halls.

Justice Wendell Phillips Stafford of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia made an address, declaring that religious training is the greatest need of men in the legal profession and pointing to hundreds of Gonzaga graduates who were eminent in that profession in the United States.

Martin F. Conboy of New York spoke on "Alma Mater" and Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty reviewed the work of the Knights of Columbus during the war. "The Catholic Statesman" was the subject of an address by Representative F.X. O'Brien of New Jersey. Among the guests of honor were Admiral William S. Benson, Senator William M. Calder of New York, Chief Justice Constatine Smith of the Appellate Court, Frank P. Walsh, and Hon. Bourke Cockran. Honorary degrees were given many distinguished citizens.

The banquet brought to an end a five-day celebration on each day of which a special mass was offered in St. Aloysius' Church.

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2 COL.BOX.

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Washington, D.C., November 19.--Correspondents of the N.C.W.C. News Service have been placed by the State Department and the Committee of Correspondents on the same basis as those of the Associated Press and other news gathering agencies in "covering" the sessions of the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments now in progress here.

The N.C.W.C.'s representatives have attended the sessions of the Conference and one of them has kept constantly in touch with developments outside the regular public meetings by interviewing the principal statesmen attending as delegates from their respective countries.

ARMS CONFERENCE  
TAKES UP QUESTION  
OF THE FAR EAST

2 COL. HEAD.

1050  
CONFIDENCE IN SUCCESS OF CONFERENCE  
PERSISTS NOTWITHSTANDING FACT THAT  
DIFFERENCES ARE DEVELOPING BOTH ON  
ARMS LIMITATION AND PACIFIC POLICY  
(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Washington, Nov. 21.--After its dramatic opening the conference, particularly with relation to the Far East, approached shoal waters and has proceeded to chart its course carefully to keep clear as far as possible of trouble. The course chosen by the United States and the other principal powers is quite the opposite of that followed in the case of the limiting of naval armament. None of them offered a solution of the vast and complicated problem the Far East represents from a diplomatic viewpoint. It was left to China to take the initiative by presenting her aspirations and China, therefore, will be the first phase of the problem to be dealt with.

An adjustment with relation to the Far East involves necessarily slow and laborious deliberation, but it may be said that the favorable attitude created by the acceptance in principle of the American naval proposals persists and there is every indication on the part of the powers directly interested in China of approaching the subject in an amicable attitude and with the desire of reaching an agreement. The statement of China's position was tempered by a moderation which has not disturbed the mental equilibrium of the conference. It was not cast in importunate or belligerent terms and Dr. Wellington Koo, the important figure in the delegation, sounded a warning that the "world was not built in a day and it could not be expected that everything China desired could be attained at the present conference."

MORAL ASPECT AMAZES DIPLOMATS

The apparent desire on the part of all the delegations to reach an understanding rather than to safeguard their own particular interests has been the amazing factor of the situation in Washington. Old diplomatists believed it impossible to approach the momentous issues in the frame of mind that has been displayed by all the participating delegations and, if the conference ends as successfully as it has begun it will be regarded as the most striking evidence of a change of heart on the part of the governments and peoples of a world swayed by the turgid passions of war but a short time ago. In many ways the moral aspect of the conference, so manifested, has been as remarkable, according to the traditional view of diplomacy, as the political or economic.

Progress in the settlement of the Chinese questions, the first on the Far Eastern program to be taken up, will be slow. Japan has asked for time to prepare its observations on the Chinese proposals. The Japanese delegation, however, has indicated its intention to discuss all questions frankly, to present its views in the light

of what is regarded as Japan's special requirements, and to make whatever reasonable concessions the conference may hold to be necessary to an adjustment. But the question of China differs very widely from the question of naval disarmament. The solution of the latter problem will depend very largely upon the good will of the powers. China offers complications which cannot be solved by the best of intentions and which will require careful study.

#### LAND ARMAMENTS

The progress in the direction of the limitation of naval armament having been so extraordinary and so prompt the limitation of land armament appears more boldly upon the conference horizon. Premier Briand, of France, was intent upon having an opportunity to state the French position which is, briefly, that so long as Russia has an army of two million men and Germany 300,000 Reichswehr all of whom are potential officers, France must keep her army up to her present limits unless some kind of guaranty, not necessarily in the form of a treaty or convention, is given that the powers will come to her aid with actual force in case she is attacked.

It is generally assumed that the allusions of Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour to the possible discussion of land armaments signified much more than that France would be given an opportunity in the person of M. Briand to state her case. That they were so interpreted is indicated by the various delegations which are attempting to explain the necessity for their armies as they are at present constituted. It seems probable that the matter of land armament limitation will be discussed at much greater length than had been anticipated.

#### VATICAN'S SUGGESTION.

If this is the case it seems more than likely that the suggestion of the Vatican that an agreement be made to abolish conscription will be projected into the proceedings of the conference in one form or another. Pope Benedict, in other pronouncements, has advocated the policy upon the basis of which the present conference is proceeding - that the best way to insure peace is to make war difficult by destroying the weapons and equipment for war. It is the Vatican viewpoint that conscription as well as battleships is one of the factors of warfare and the limitation of the former would be no less logical than the limitation of the latter. In the case of France naval armament is a negligible question. The same is true of Italy, although the combination of their two fleets is a possibility which is being given some consideration as a matter of international strategy. Italy has reduced her army to proportions much less than that of her prewar strength and holds that it cannot be cut further so long as disturbed conditions prevail not only within her borders but immediately without. From the informal discussion that has already taken place it is evident that the limitation of land armaments will be a much more complicated question than the limitation of battleships building and maintenance and it is doubtful that the conference will go so far as to adopt the suggestion of Pope Benedict.

At the present moment it appears that the delegations are somewhat reluctant to inject the land armament problem into the discussion, at least so long as the naval question and the Far Eastern questions remain to be disposed of. For this reason it is likely that the reduction of land forces will remain in the background for a time, if it is to be taken up at all.

#### VATICAN DELEGATES TO TOKYO

In view of the remarkable spirit of cooperation and good will that has been manifested at the opening of the conference and the apparent joining of hands between the east and west the possibility of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and the Vatican is attracting some attention. Speculation on this subject has been stimulated in diplomatic quarters by the announcement that a new Apostolic Delegate has been sent by the Vatican to Tokyo with the possible result that the post may be elevated to a nunciature and that Tokyo will send a representative to the Vatican. The recent visit of the Japanese imperial prince, Hirohito, to Rome, paved the way for such an exchange.

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CHINA HOPES TO HAVE  
HER INDEPENDENCE  
AS NATION ASSURED  
(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

21-1601

Washington, D.C., November 19.--China's position has been stated to the conference in a precise set of proposals submitted by Alfred Sze, her chief delegate. This statement makes plain that China expects the conference to readjust China's affairs, particularly the matter of the "Open Door", "spheres of interest" and secret treaties and the creation of a definite and authoritative agency to effectuate such agreements as may be reached.

China expects that the powers will engage to respect her territorial integrity and political and administrative independence, while at the same time agreeing on her part not to alienate or lease her territory to any power, and thus put an end to encroachments upon her domain by any foreign nation. China urges that all claims to special rights, privileges and immunities be now published, with the understanding that all future claims not so made known shall be null and void. This would mean, if the conference concurs, that China shall not be bound hereafter by secret treaties forced upon her or negotiated with Chinese officials whose full power to act for her were questionable.

REVIVAL OF "OPEN DOOR" POLICY

Secretary Hughes has put the United States on record as proposing an "Open Door" which would be of advantage to all the nations, including Japan which, Mr. Hughes, declared, would be "on the threshold" when the door was really opened.

British approval of the proposals submitted to the conference by Secretary Hughes, even with the reservations that have been noted by Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, Great Britain's chief spokesman, was among the surprises. British dissent, in the main, is thus far not from the extent of the naval reductions but from the large tonnage allowed by the American formula.

America's plan for an "Open Door" in China, though it has not yet received the same public sanction from Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy as was promptly accorded the scheme of naval reductions, is not regarded as erecting any insurmountable obstacles in the way of an international agreement that will accommodate the rights and interests of the several nations concerned in the Far East, without at the same time menacing the integrity of China.

Having agreed to the limitation of naval armament in principle, it is difficult for observers of the conference to foresee how the representatives of the Powers participating can refuse to accept the program in substantial entirety. The European statesmen at the conference, at all events, it is felt, will hardly dare to disappoint the whole world and their own peoples - all of whom are willing and eager to remove at once the burden of debt and a fruitful cause of further wars.

One proof of this responsiveness to popular opinion has already been furnished by the British delegation. When the cables brought word that a section of the press of England criticized Mr. Balfour's suggestions for a modification of the American formula for naval reductions, the British representatives promptly gave to the Associated Press an unofficial statement which was clearly designed to set their leader right with the British people.

BRITISH CRITICISM OF BALFOUR

Mr. Balfour's position had been misunderstood at home, this statement declared, and it went on to point out that he and his associates are "not committed to any substantial amendments to the American program." This came as a reply especially to the liberal newspapers of England, one of which, the Manchester Guardian, had stated that Mr. Balfour's proposed reservations had given cause "for the very gravest misgivings and disappointment."

Whatever Mr. Balfour may have suggested by way of alterations and amendments in the American program, it is believed by most observers that he will be bound in the last analysis by his unequivocal adhesion to its vital principle. His solemn words to the conference - with the whole world for his audience - were these:

"We have had to consider and we have considered the great scheme laid before you by our chairman" (Secretary Hughes.) We have considered it with admiration and approval. We agree with it in spirit and in principle. We look to it as being the basis of the greatest reform in the matter of armaments and preparations for war that has ever been conceived or carried out by the courage and patriotism of statesmen."

Further along in his speech, Mr. Balfour said, after indicating the details in which the British delegates would seek to make changes:

"These are matters for consideration by the technical experts, and however they may be decided, they do not touch the main outline of the structure which the United States Government desires erected and which we earnestly wish to help them in erecting. That structure stands ..... and I cannot help thinking that in its broad outlines, whatever may happen in the discussions during the next few weeks, that structure will remain as it was presented by its original architects, for the admiration and for the use of mankind."

Admiral Kato, for Japan, was no less unmistakable in his espousal of the principle upon which the American plan is founded, though he did not fail to intimate some disposition to argue subsequently in committee for perhaps a larger allowance of tonnage of his own country. Following a statement that Japan "is satisfied the proposed plan will materially relieve the nations of wasteful expenditures and cannot fail to make for the peace of the world", Admiral Kato continued:

"Gladly accepting, therefore, the proposal in principle, Japan is ready to proceed with a determination to a sweeping reduction in her naval armament."

#### POSITION OF FRANCE.

For France the problem is not her naval but her military establishment. That was made quite clear by Premier Briand when he said in his address to the conference that "the question with which we have first to deal here is of course the one that mainly concerns the great naval powers." And France is not in that category.

When the discussions shall have turned to the question of curtailing armies France's interest will grow larger and keener, and perhaps progress with that problem will then be slower by reason of French caution. Hint of that was given toward the close of the Premier's speech.

"When it comes on the agenda, as it will inevitably come, to the question of land armament, a question particularly delicate for France, as you are all well aware, we have no intention to eschew it," Premier Briand said. Then he continued:

"We shall answer your appeal, fully conscious that this is a question of a grave and serious nature for us. The question will be raised - it has been raised, gentlemen - and if there is a country that desires, that demands, that the question of land armaments should be raised, it is France."

This last sentence is taken to forecast France's efforts to obtain from England and the United States some sort of guaranty against what the French regard as the threat of Germany's military revival.

While not a great naval power or a direct party to the problems of the Far East, Italy may play an important role in the conference. This importance she will derive, it is believed, from the understanding into which her delegates have entered with the French delegates to work in concert during the conference. How far French influence will affect the attitude and vote of the Belgian representatives is problematical, but there are those who believe that there will be tripartite action on the part of France, Italy and Belgium.

TO ALL EDITORS:

Please change date on first story in regular mimeograph service "FOCH SAYS JESUIT FATHERS" from Washington, Nov. 21. to Washington, Nov. 18.

DIRECTOR, N.C.W.C. NEWS SERVICE.

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LOUVAIN ALUMNI  
DINE GEN. JACQUES  
"FOCH OF BELGIUM"

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DR. GUILDAY DISCUSSES EDUCATIONAL  
INFLUENCE OF FAMOUS  
UNIVERSITY.

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

New York, Nov. 17.--The Atlantic division of the National Alumni of Louvain University met at dinner at the Hotel Astor, yesterday, to honor General Baron Jacques, who represented the brave little land of Belgium at the burial of the unknown soldier at Arlington. Among the guests present were Dr. Copeland, the Health Commissioner of New York, who represented Mayor Hylan, Congressman O'Connell of Brooklyn, the Belgian Consul-General Mali, Commandant de la Riviere, and others. About a hundred of the Louvain alumni were present, and Bishop Murray of Hartford was the host. Monsignor Stillemans, head of the Belgium Bureau of New York, spoke in the name of Archbishop Hayes and welcomed the guests.

Bishop Murray felicitated General Jacques on the heroic part he played in the war, in which he gained for himself the title: The Foch of Belgium. A devoted son of Louvain, a staunch Catholic, and a world leader in military tactics and strategy, General Jacques has brought renown to the old Catholic University and to the Belgian Army which he so successfully led during the trying days of the war. In the name of the Mayor, Dr. Copeland welcomed the distinguished guests to the city, and Baron Jacques replied in a masterly address, in which he told his hearers that during the whole half-century of his life as a soldier he had witnessed time and again the ineffable consolations of the Catholic faith among the officers and men of the Belgian Army.

Among the other speakers were Father William A. Keefe, (1892), of Norwich, Connecticut, who dealt with "Louvain's Claim on America"; Father Patrick F. Doyle, (1894) of Springfield, who described in unusual eloquence "Louvain's Future Service to America" through the students of the American College. Monsignor Masson, of Allentown, who was Vice-Rector at Louvain for many years, delighted the guests with reminiscences of the old days in the University before the war.

#### NEW OFFICERS CHOSEN.

The annual election of officers of the Louvain Alumni Association took place, with the following result: President, Monsignor Masson; Vice-Presidents, Monsignor Stillemans and Father Joseph Cole, of Watertown, N.Y.; Treasurer, John Murray, of Providence; Secretary, Rev. John Keating, of Springfield; Historian, Rev. Dr. Guilday, of the Catholic University. Members elected to the Executive Council were: Bishop John Murray, of Hartford, Dr. Alfonsse, Notebaert, of Rochester, N.Y., Rev. Joseph Daley, of Springfield, Rev. Peter Foley, Chancellor of the Diocese of Providence, Rev. Edward Carr, Chancellor of the Diocese of Fall River, Rev. Simon Donovan, of Brooklyn, and Rev. John Farrell, of Trenton.

The banquet was interspersed with the singing of the old college songs, led by the Master of Song, Father John Keating. Two of the oldest alumni present, Fathers Frederick Murphy and John Burke added much gaiety to the occasion by their rendition of old Flemish ballads. Dr. Guilday responded to the toast: "The Educational Influence of Louvain", in the following words:

"Salvete, Athenae nostrae, Athenae Belgicae! A long way back into the great past of the Alma Mater for a text; and yet who could have expressed it better than Justus Lipsius, greatest of all Louvain humanists, who died not far from old St. Pierre, in 1606! Salvete Athenae nostrae, Athenae Belgicae!

"The story is told of Lipsius that, as he lay dying in March of that year, the foundations of the venerable Cathedral, as we all proudly called it, began to settle, and the main tower of the church fell with a crash into the Place Ste. Marguerite. They told him the news and Lipsius was heard to mutter, no doubt thinking more of himself than of St. Peter's -- Omnia cadunt!

#### THE FALL OF EVERYTHING

"Who among us, Louvanistes de toute notre ame, did not feel the same shock when the news was flashed by the invisible carriers of the air that Louvain had been sacked; who among us did not understand that with her fall, civilization and culture had gone down for the moment to dust and to debris -- omnia cadunt! Aye, all things fell that unforgettably tragic night in August, 1914. All things but one: the soul of Belgium, the intellectual spirit of the Nation, the invincible Catholic spirit that had been poured for five hundred years into the hearts of Walloon and Fleming and stranger alike, from Louvain the seat of Belgium's wisdom, the centre of her democracy the source of her unconquerable and unconquered liberty.

"I am asked to reply to the toast: the educational influence of old Louvain; and certainly without having recourse to the customary refuge of the little time allotted it must be admitted that to strike any one note of Louvain's great cultural past would awaken far more memories than any single speaker might dare to dwell upon. And in a way, it is hardly necessary; for, from the day when Kultur met face to face the gloried traditions of civilization in the streets and in the market-place of the Urbs amatanobis, as Lipsius calls Louvain, from that day when the old and weather-beaten Halles yielded to the ghost, Louvain has stood out before the entire world as the highest and most sacred symbol of learning and of heroism. It was not the first time in her long history that the men of the North had come down like wolves on the fold to destroy this city of God in ancient Brabant. There was a time when the boulevards we walked so peacefully were alive with students prepared to repel the attack of one whose motto might well have been written on the banners of her invaders in 1914 - L'incendie c'est le magnificat de la guerre!

#### THE ATTACK ON WISDOM'S HOME

"It is hazardous to trust oneself wholly to the subject of Louvain's educational influence in the past, as we realize how little it amounted to, that night of tragedy when her despoilers gathered about the Halles for her destruction. It recalls too vividly the scene which occurred on May 30, 1431, in the market-place of Rouen, when the most heroic of all women, since Mary's day, went to her death amid the shouts of her murderers and the lurid flames of the pyre built around her. But as they destroyed, these Cauchons of a later age, there stood out above them on the portals of the old Salle-des-pas-perdus, Louvain's own heraldic device, one which, as light is focussed in a prism, gathers up all the great University's past and the long and varied history of its educational influence in Belgium and France and au dela de la mer -- 'Sapientia aedificavit sibi domum: Wisdom hath built a home for herself here.'

"Down through the years that are flown since Pope Martin V. founded the University, in 1425, the roster of Louvain's scholars has grown, until it is idle to choose amongst their names. There were scholars of international repute in her halls, long before Erasmus came; but his name begins the golden age of Louvain scholarship. There was the humblest of her teachers, Florentius, making his way from the Halles to Mont Cesar to his imperial pupil, all unconscious that the triple tiara of the Papacy was to crown his declining years. There were the greatest Irish scholars of all time -- Nicholas French, Thomas Stapleton, who became Rector Magnificus, and Richard Creagh, who lived to become Primate of Ireland. And who shall ever forget that Louvain moulded the men who builded in secret Ireland's proudest monument -- the Annals of the Four Masters? Shall we speak of those nearer our own day, of men like Carnoy, Van Benede, Van Gehuchten, the Moellers, pere et fils, De Harlay, Beelen, Lamy Abbeloos, Forget, Hebbelynck, Ladeuze, Alfred Nerinckx, the Doctor admirandus et inimitabilis - Canon Cauchie, and last of all, Louvain's foremost living teacher, Desire Mercier? But these are only a score, where hundreds might be mentioned. In the arts, in philosophy and letters, in science, medicine, and in theology, the University of Louvain has not failed to command the unstinted admiration of the cultured world.

## THE INFLUENCE OF LOUVAIN

"From every part of Christendom, from the far East, from the Isles of the South Seas, and from the nations that make up this continent, young and ardent spirits have travelled the roads leading to the old capital of Brabant, to this city set upon a hill, where every street was a Joyeuse Entree to its halls and colleges. Who shall ever measure her influence upon them for the higher and wholesomer things of life? Who shall ever chronicle the rayonnement scientifique et religieux which through them has gone out from the old University, like a rainbow from the horizon of the sea, during the past five hundred years? And yet I would fail to respond to the message that starts from all your hearts the moment Louvain is mentioned, if I were not to recall those whose lives have been spent specially in fashioning the souls of so many of us here in the United States; if I were not to limn upon the wide canvas of Louvain's influence one road, silvery now with age, that leads up the narrow rue de Namur to the foot of the altar in the little American chapel at its top. Through all its years -- years that have been festivals of gaiety as well as trials and tears -- the American College with its motto: Missionarii Patria, Christi Dei Ecclesia, has sent forth its sons to battle for Christ, to carry the Word of God to the children of men, and, in their love of learning, to keep alive the best traditions of the Alma Mater. And I would fail, indeed, if again in this joyous occasion, as the sustainer of the University's educational influence in our Church, I should forget to mention the best Americans of us all - Monseigneurs Jules De Becker and Peter Masson. His name and the names of all who have been associated with him during the quarter century of his Rectorship, they are our pledges that Louvain will renew her peaceful conquest in the realms of science and of religion, once the scars of the battle are gone and her streets resound again to the songs of le ble qui leve within her gates.

"We salute her then as the Athens of the brave land of Belgium, as an acropolis of the world of culture, as a citadel of loyalty to Christ and to His Holy Church. We salute her as the faithful mother of learning, from whose treasure-house, as from the mighty watersheds in the hills, the rivulets and the books, the streams and the rivers of knowledge have been flowing pure and undefiled for half a thousand years. We rejoice in her historic past and in her more historic present, and before these distinguished sons of Belgium, we, sons of this western land of America, children of Louvain by adoption, renew our pledges of fidelity to the old Alma Mater, whose imperishable fame is the most cherished legacy of our hearts."

CHURCH'S VIEWS ON  
PUBLIC OWNERSHIP  
GIVEN BY DR. RYAN

TELLS LEAGUE SYSTEM IS NOT  
ANTAGONISTIC TO CATHOLIC  
TEACHING.

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Chicago, Nov. 21. -- Public ownership of public utilities is in no sense opposed to Catholic social teaching, according to the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan, D.D., of the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Council, who spoke yesterday before the Public Ownership League of Chicago.

The Catholic Church has nothing to say against public ownership and nothing to say concerning the form of operation under public ownership, declared Dr. Ryan, who made favorable reference to the Plumb Plan of railway operation.

Dr. Ryan said in part:

"The opposition of the Catholic Church to Socialism as an economic system is not religious, but moral. It is moral because it is based entirely on human rights and human welfare. All the arguments that Pope Leo XIII uses against Socialism are drawn from considerations of the workingman's welfare as an individual, and as the head of a family. The attitude of the Church toward other economic systems and toward such a modification of the present system as public ownership, likewise rests upon considerations of human welfare. There is involved no specific religious issue.

"According to the Rev. F.W.Grafton, S.J.,: 'We Catholics must allow that the extent to which the State may monopolize the means of production, distribution, and exchange is limited only by the extent to which this would be economically for the public good.'

"The Rev. Peter Finlay, S.J. declares that: 'There is nothing in Catholic teaching opposed to State or municipal Socialism, as we have just explained it.' He refers not only to public utilities, but to mines and minerals.

"The Rev. William Poland, S.J. says: 'The name Socialism is radically misapplied when it is made the stand for national or municipal ownership of certain public utilities. If that were Socialism, then Socialism exists wherever there is a civil community.'

"And the Rev. Michael Cronin, D.D., author of 'The Science of Ethics', points out that 'There is no country in which the public ownership of capital does not obtain to some degree, and no one thinks of accusing these owning states of injustice or wrong of any kind.' Among the industries which Dr. Cronin declares may become proper subjects for State ownership are the railroads, the mines, and the milk supply.

#### THE POSITIVE DOCTRINE

"The principle laid down in the quotation above from Father Grafton, is undoubtedly sound. Perhaps the doctrine is stated in a more fundamental way in the following proposition of Pope Leo XIII: 'Whenever the general interest or any particular class suffers or is threatened with injury which can in no other way be met or prevented, it is the duty of the public authority to intervene.'

"This principle is sufficiently sweeping and sufficiently clear, so far as any general principle of politics or economics can be clear. All the difficulty is in the practical application. As regards public utilities, the question in each case must be whether the existing or threatened economic evils of private ownership are so great that they can be adequately met in no other way than by public ownership.

"Regarding this question, there are and will continue to be differences of opinion among Catholics, as well as among other persons, but there is no warrant for the assertion that public ownership of public utilities is in any sense opposed to Catholic social teaching.

#### DEMOCRATIC OPERATION

"As the Catholic Church has nothing to say against public ownership, so she has nothing to say concerning the form of operation under public ownership. The State may itself operate a public utility which it owns, such as the railroads, or may delegate the business of operation to the workers in the industry, or may share the operation with them. It may be said, however, that the Catholic social tradition favors operation by the workers, rather than operation by the State. The guild system which grew up in the Middle Ages under the fostering care of the Church was a system of small private ownership and private operation. The transformation of the serfs into practically joint owners with the lords represented the same tendency toward widely distributed private ownership and operation. Pope Leo XIII declared that the State should multiply property owners. Individual ownership by the masses is the Catholic economic system if any economic system can properly be so called. Individual operation of industry makes the worker interested in his work, and protects him against autocratic exploitation.

#### FAVORS PLUMB PLAN.

"One who is acquainted with the traditional social teaching of the Church instinctively favors the Plumb Plan of railway operation, rather than immediate operation by the State. Such a person realizes the opportunity for individual development and individual control of one's own life and environment which are inherent in the Plumb Plan, and he fears the bureaucracy and the danger to individual freedom and initiative which seems to be inherent in State operation.

"Public ownership of public utilities is not Socialism and, therefore, has in no sense or degree been condemned by the Catholic Church. The principle which determines the attitude of the Church toward public ownership is the same principle which determines her attitude toward any other industrial institution, namely, the principle of human welfare. If human welfare will be promoted by public ownership of any public utility, the Church does not only does not condemn this change, but gives it a hearty welcome."

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STATE DEPARTMENT  
MAKES PUBLIC POPE'S  
CABLE TO PRESIDENT

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Washington, D.C. Nov. 21.--Pope Benedict's message to President Harding on the subject of the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, of which the Rome correspondent of the N.C.W.C. News Service gave the substance in a special cable last week, has been made public by the State Department.

The Pope's communication reached Washington last week, but publication of its text was withheld at the time. In a cable received from the N.C.W.C. News Service correspondent at Rome it was explained that His Holiness was leaving to President Harding to judge of the opportuneness of publishing the message.

The cablegram from Pope Benedict, as received by the State Department in Washington, was in garbled form. The correct text of the cable, as verified to the N.C.W.C. News Service by Msgr. Pucci, was as follows:-

"On the eve of the opening of Conference to settle great international problems relating to Far East and thus conclude disarmament, we beseech God fervently for successful initiative taken by President of great American Republic for relief of hopeful world."

President Harding's reply to the Pope, if one has been sent, has not yet been made public.

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POPE WOULD ABOLISH  
CONSCRIPTION TO  
HASTEN DISARMAMENT

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Rome, November 17.--Abolition of conscription as the most efficacious mode of accomplishing disarmament is one of the Pope's recommendations for making war on a grand scale impossible, according to the Corriere d'Italia, which often speaks with knowledge of the Holy See's view-point. In an article dealing with the International Conference in Washington, the Corriere d'Italia says:

"Just and lasting peace is the Vatican formula which is gradually being adopted by other powers. Benedict XV preached and counseled peace, not only for ending the conflict then in progress, but a peace bringing the belligerent nations into a condition in which they would have neither the opportunity nor the temptation to enter new wars. In the papal proposal of August 1, 1917, he indicated the fundamental point must be substitution of moral force and right for material force of arms. Thereupon he said, 'a just agreement among all for the simultaneous and reciprocal diminution of armaments will follow.'"

The Holy See had always been convinced that the fundamental point insuring peace was to render fresh wars extremely improbable, if not impossible, the Corriere says. The paper adds that the Pope held the most efficacious mode of attaining disarmament was by the abolition of conscription, so that the normal life of a nation could proceed, and war on a grand scale would be impossible.

Obligatory arbitration would be the inevitable result of disarmament, the Corriere declared, with the punishment by economic boycott being applied to recalcitrant nations. President Harding's initiative is to be commended, the article continues, but if the conference in Washington aims at the real benefit of humanity it must ultimately proceed along the lines already indicated by the Holy See.

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ALTAR WORTH \$100,000

FOR ST. JEAN-BAPTISTE

CHURCH IN NEW YORK

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

New York, Nov. 21.--The Church of St. Jean-Baptiste, at 76th and Lexington avenue, the only religious edifice in New York where there is perpetual adoration of the Blessed Sacrament, is to have the most costly, and next to the largest altar in the United States.

The altar, which is to give a throne effect, will cost \$100,000 and has been nearly three years in the planning. The assembling of the sections, which have arrived from Italy, will take three months. The designs for the altar were made in this country, but the sculpture was executed in Italy. It is of Italian Renaissance design and will be approached by a flight of five steps of marble. The central panel contains "The Lord's Supper" carved in marble, after the masterpiece of Da Vinci, and on either side are panels of St. Matthew and St. John. The throne for the monstrance is of bronze and is surrounded by adoring angels.

The Church of St. Jean-Baptiste is conducted by the Religious of the Blessed Sacrament. Priests are constantly in attendance and adoration never ceases. On the last Saturday of the month the Nocturnal Adoration Society gathers in designated groups day and night to pay homage.

The ideas for the altar were given by the Rev. Alfred Pauze, S.S.S., assistant rector and an authority on ecclesiastical architecture, and the former rector Rev. Arthur Letellier, S.S.S.

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BOMB OUTRAGE MAY

MAKE "CLERICALS" SAYS

THE NEW YORK TIMES

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

New York, Nov. 21.--The recent bomb outrage at the Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe near Mexico City "may have a political effect" according to an editorial published in the New York Times the day after the outrage was reported in the United States.

"Anti-clericalism has been made to cover a multitude of sins in Mexico", says the Times' editorial. "As to this desecration of the famous church, dearer than any other to the Indians, forty per cent perhaps of the population, and dear to most of the people as a great historical memorial and landmark, most Mexicans will be 'clericals'. President Obregon has three 'radicals' in his cabinet. The radicalism that seeks to uproot religion and its monuments is not likely to find favor long in Mexico or anywhere else. Possibly General Obregon may find it necessary to disassociate himself from ministers to the activities of whose partisans the crime of Guadalupe is attributed. There has been so much desecration of so many kinds in Mexico in the last ten years that the fanatics trying to continue it are likely to find their occupation unpopular."

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DEFEAT OF CREIGHTON  
SURPRISE OF WEEK-END  
FOOTBALL RESULTS

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Washington, D.C., Nov. 21.--Creighton University's defeat at the hands of South Dakota State was the surprise of last Saturday's football matches in Catholic college circles.

The husky Omaha lads, who had gone through seven struggles undefeated, held South Dakota even in the first half, but faced defeat, 7 to 0, when the final whistle blew.

Canisius College also surprised on Saturday by holding the formidable Villanova team to a scoreless tie.

Boston College gave Georgetown a hard battle for honors in the game that decided the Catholic college championship of the east. Outweighed, the Boston men fought like tigers all through, losing the verdict 14 to 10.

The scores:

Georgetown 14, Boston College 10.  
St. Xavier's 13, Ohio Northern 0.  
Notre Dame 21, Marquette 7.  
Fordham 14, Springfield 0.  
Villanova 0, Canisius 0.  
Creighton 0, South Dakota 7.  
St. Mary's (Kansas) 14, Washburn 3.  
Holy Cross 7, New Hampshire 13.  
St. Ignatius 0, Niagara 13.  
Mt. St. Mary's 0, Gettysburg 28.  
Gonzaga 0, University of Idaho 6.

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

Washington, D.C., November 21.--Word has been received from Rome that three new Bishops have been appointed to fill vacant sees in this country.

Right Rev. Thomas E. Molloy, titular Bishop of Loria, and Auxiliary of the Brooklyn diocese, has been named as the successor of Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, who died last August. Bishop Molloy has been in charge of the diocese of Brooklyn since the death of Bishop McDonnell.

Right Rev. Joseph H. Conroy, titular Bishop of Arindela, has been appointed to succeed Right Rev. Henry Gabriels as Bishop of Ogdensburg. Bishop Gabriels died several months ago. He was the oldest member of the American Episcopacy.

Right Rev. Alexander I. McGavick, titular Bishop of Marcopolis, and formerly Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago, becomes Bishop of La Crosse to succeed Right Rev. James Schwebach, who died last June. Monsignor McGavick is at present living in Chicago.

(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

New York, November 21.--Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Archbishop of New York, in a formal statement issued yesterday, protests against the use of the open forum for propaganda in favor of birth-control, and declares that illegal information was disseminated and the law evaded at the recent meeting in Town Hall under the auspices of the Voluntary Parenthood League.

The position of the Catholic Church is made clear by Archbishop Hayes in his statement, which, he says, is made "in no sectarian spirit, but in the broader one of the common weal."

"My protest is made in the name of ten national organizations of women with a combined membership of nearly a million, as well as in the interest of thousands of other indignant women and distressed mothers who are alarmed at the daring of the advocates of birth control in bringing out into an open, unrestricted free meeting a discussion of a subject that simple prudence and decency, if not the spirit of the law, should keep within the walls of a clinic, or only for the ears of the mature and the experienced," said His Grace.

"The Federal law excluding birth control literature from the mails and the New York penal law making it unlawful to disseminate information on the subject reflect the will of the people most emphatically. The latter law was enacted under the police power of the Legislature for the benefit of the morals and health of the community.

"I submit that illegal information was given and the law made a mockery of by clever evasion at the meeting held in Town Hall, Oct. 27, under the auspices of the Voluntary Parenthood League. The holding of this meeting evidently has been lost sight of by the public. The stenographic report of that meeting disclosed to me illegal information on the subject that I never had before.

"The law of God and man, science, public policy, human experience are all condemnatory of birth control as preached by a few irresponsible individuals without indorsement or approval, as far as I know, of a reputable body of physicians or medical society whose province it is to advise the public on such matters.

"The tenets of birth control are in direct opposition to the opinion of the most distinguished scientists of the world, who have been aroused to make a serious study of the causes of the impending deterioration of the race as foreseen by well known biologists.

"Physicians have found that, on the average, successive children in a family are stronger and healthier up to the fifth or sixth in succession and that those marked with special genius are very often born after the fifth in the family. The seventh child has been regarded traditionally with some peoples as the most favored by nature. Benjamin Franklin was the fifteenth child, John Wesley the eighteenth, Ignatius Loyola was the eighth, Catherine of Siena, one of the greatest intellectual women who ever lived, was the twenty-fourth. It has been suggested that one of the reasons for the lack of genius in our day is that we are not getting the ends of the families.

"Moreover, vital statistics of New South Wales show that mothers of five to seven children live longest, while Alexander Graham Bell asserts that the greatest longevity occurred in families of ten or more children. The voice of Theodore Roosevelt still echoes throughout the world in his strong denunciation of race suicide and the sins against the cradle. His love of family life remains one of the most wholesome memories of his noble character.

"The Catholic Church's condemnation of birth control, except it be self-control, is based on the natural law, which is the eternal law of God applied to man, and commanding the preservation of moral order and forbidding its disturbance. Therefore,

the church has but one possible thing to do - namely, to accept and obey the will of the Supreme Lawgiver.

"May Divine Providence inspire America to fix its canon against self-slaughter at the very source of human life lest the sacred and highest and of the family - mother and child - vanish from our homes, and the stranger, alien to the American ideal, who, however, obeyed God's command to increase and multiply, enter to possess the land."

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(By N.C.W.C. News Service).

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Boston, November 21.--Property upon which buildings will be erected to accommodate a house of studies and the headquarters of the new Jesuit province of New England has been acquired by the Society at Weston. The estate acquired is that formerly belonging to the Daniel Ford heirs.

The New York-Maryland Province of the Society of Jesus is to be subdivided so that the New England territory will be under the jurisdiction of a special provincial. This change is taken to indicate the growing importance of the New England states to the Society of Jesus, which has many members and many large institutions in this section of the country.

Boston and New England are at present a vice-province. Rev. P.F.O'Gorman, S.J., is provincial for this district.  
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(By Special Cable to N.C.W.C. News Service).

Rome, November 20.--Preparations for the international Eucharistic Congress to be held here from the twenty-fifth to twenty-ninth of next May are now in the hands of several committees. It is announced that the Holy Father will receive delegates to the Congress in a great audience and will celebrate Mass in St. Peter's for them. It is planned that the delegates will go in procession through the Vatican Gardens at the opening of the Congress.

Pontifical mass will be celebrated according to the various rites during the Congress. The Roman committee has been organized under the chairmanship of Archbishop Palica. Five subsidiary committees have been appointed to arrange for the religious ceremonies of the Congress and to provide for publicity, finances, transportation and the accommodation of the delegates. Monsignor Enrico Pucci, Rome correspondent of the N.C.W.C. News Service, has been elected a member of the press committee.

The permanent Eucharistic Congress Committee will be in session in Paris next Monday under the presidency of Bishop Heylen of Namur. Bishop Heylen is expected in Rome toward the end of the month to confer with the Roman Committee regarding final arrangements for the Congress.

His Holiness has received Secretary MacKenzie of the "Save the Children Fund." The Pope approved and encouraged the work of providing relief for the suffering children of Europe.

On receiving a delegation of Christian workmen from Germany, the Holy Father declared there is much hope for the international social activities of Christian workmen's organizations. The delegation was headed by Mr. Giesberts, German Minister of Posts.

At the Consistory to be held to-morrow, Monsignor O'Hern, rector of the North American College, will postulate the pallium in behalf of Archbishop Curley of Baltimore.

Right Rev. George Caruana, new Bishop of Porto Rico, leaves Rome Thursday for Cherbourg, whence he will sail for the United States on board the Olympic, November thirtieth.

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Washington, D.C., November 21.--Official notice has been received by His Excellency Most Rev. Archbishop Monzano, Delegate Apostolic to the United States, that the Holy Father has approved the transfer of the Sandwich Islands to the jurisdiction of the Apostolic Delegation in this country. The transfer was recommended by the Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith.

The islands formerly were under the jurisdiction of the Delegate Apostolic to Australasia.

(By Special Cable to N.C.W.C. News Service).

London, Nov. 21.--A Catholic woman is among the remarkably large number of Catholic mayors who were swept into office during recent elections.

She is Mrs. Chapman of Worthing, an alderman and a justice of the peace. On the Sunday after her installation in office she attended mass in full state with the entire municipal council at the Church of Our Lady of Angels in Worthing. The mayor

and corporation were met at the entrance by the rector and altar servers and preceded by a cross bearer were escorted to special seats in the sanctuary. Worthing is a fashionable watering place in Sussex and has a population of about 20,000.

Councillor Turnbull, the new mayor of Cardiff, is a private chamberlain to the Poe. He attended in full civic state with members of the city council at the Cardiff Cathedral when Archbishop Mostyn of Cardiff celebrated pontifical mass. The Archbishop proposed the principal toast at the public luncheon given by the city in the Lord Mayor's honor.

The new Catholic mayor of Wigan with his municipal council attended high mass at St. Patrick's Church in that city in full state.

The Archbishop of Liverpool presided at high mass in St. Mary's Church, Chorley City, when the new Catholic Mayor and city councillors attended in official capacity wearing robes and chain of office.

At Widnes the Catholic mayor, with magistrates and aldermen and escorted by a guard of honor furnished by Knights of St. Columba, was present at high mass at St. Bede's Church in that city on the first Sunday after his installation.

The Bishop of Shrewsbury presided at the throne at mass when Alderman Quinn Catholic mayor of Wallasey accompanied by members of the corporation and representatives of all public bodies attended high mass at Saint Alban's Church. WATTS.

(By Special Cable to N.C.W.C. News Service).

Dublin, Nov. 21.--A sensation has been created by the publication of the secret circular issued by the Commissioner of Police of Belfast, directing the establishment of a purely sectarian or Protestant army in the six counties, ostensibly as a Loyalist defence force. The Police Commissioner is an officer of the British Government and as that government seemed sincerely anxious for peace this latest move in Belfast has caused great concern.

The new army is to be selected from the most "reliable" section of the population the extremest of the Orangemen who have been engaged in expelling Catholics from their employment and burning their homes. The circular says that if it is necessary the force will have to be formed on very short notice. This is construed as a sinister plan to break the peace. The motive is political and anti-Catholic and if the circular had not been unearthed the organization of a sectarian army would have proceeded secretly and Catholics in the six counties would have been defenceless, unprepared and liable to extermination.

The official formation of the secret army or of any army is a breach of truce and an explanation of this astounding proceeding will be demanded from the British government. Bishops, priests and Catholics of the northern area are indignant at this latest exhibition of Orange aggression.

The removal of the remains of Alderman Barry to Dublin from the prison camp of Ballykinlar where he was shot dead was a most impressive spectacle. The huge procession in Dublin was witnessed by 200,000 people and scores of priests participated. Many workers in the field en route knelt in the wet soil and prayed. Alderman Barry was a most zealous Catholic and during his long months of internment was a daily communicant. COX.

(By Special Cable to N.C.W.C. News Service).

London, Nov. 21.--The see of Northampton made vacant by the promotion of Bishop Keating as Archbishop of Liverpool is filled by the appointment of Canon Cary Elwes as Bishop. The Bishop-elect is a younger brother of Gervase Elwes, the famous tenor killed recently in a train accident in Boston. For fourteen years he has been diocesan inspector of schools in the Northampton diocese. WATTS.

POPE PRAYS FOR PEACE  
CONFERENCE, URGING  
PRACTICE OF CHARITY

(By Special Cable to N.C.W.C. News Service).

Rome, November 21.--Pope Benedict in the secret consistory held today referred to the Disarmament Conference now in progress in Washington, prayed for its success, and urged the need of further efforts to pacify the world.

The Holy Father's allocution dealt with three phases of the present situation in the world. As a result of the war, he said, new states had been established and others had undergone substantial changes. These latter cannot use the old concordats adopted by the pre-existent governments, because they no longer represent the same moral identity.

If governments desire to negotiate agreements with the Church, the Holy See is ready to conclude them, as has already happened in the case of some states. The only condition upon which such agreements are to be based is that they guarantee the freedom and dignity of the Church. This would be of help also to the civil authority, because an agreement between the Church and the State contributes to public tranquility, which is the foundation of all social prosperity.

The Holy Father expressed regret that the nations, especially those of Europe, have been perturbed by discords because the treaty of peace has not brought about peace of mind. It is necessary to propitiate Divine Mercy by prayers and good works. The centenary of the Third Order of St. Francis and of the death of St. Dominic was proposed by the Pope as the occasions for reviving charity and confidence and he referred to the anniversary of Dante who glorified St. Francis and St. Dominic.

As it is necessary to implore God's help so also it is necessary to use human means.

"For this reason," said His Holiness, "we view with pleasure how the representatives of many nations are assembled in Washington with the object of reducing armaments. Not only do we fervently wish for the success of their undertaking, but together with all good men we implore God to assist them with His light, because the result they seek will not only lighten the insupportable burdens of the people, but will remove as far as possible the danger of new wars."

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